The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,272 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	...6th April.
B. M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	....13th "
** SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	..13th "
B. L. GANGES	4199	800	E. Stewart	.....20th "
B. M. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	.27th "
** ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	.27th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	A. Wheler	.....4th May.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	...11th May.
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	..18th "
				Tuesday
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	....29th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	.5th June
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	.12th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) the ollowing dates :—March 24th, April 7th, and 21st.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Maroh 13, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, nd NAPLES, and from GENUA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th May.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey viz Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BORMIDA	...	29th Mar. 1888.
BISAGNO	...	21st April 1888.

** For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

assoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 19, 1888

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	1st May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,300	550	25th April.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	25th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	14th April.

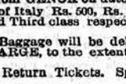
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the ay previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Saloon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

CLAN LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	25th Apl. 1888.

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland, from Marseilles) by these steamers, and passages are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid steamship "AUSTRALASIAN," 3,700 tons, will sail from Bombay for London early in May.

It is expected that the steamer will be ready to leave on the 10th May, but the exact date will be advertised later on.

She will be followed by her sister ship the "DAMASCUS," 3700 tons, of the same line, which will leave Bombay on 24th May.

These steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and passages can now be secured at moderate rates.

The voyage to London including all stoppages will, it is expected, be made in 22 days, the time taken by the Australasian on her last two voyages.

For particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

KEMP'S MILK OF ROSES.

SOFTENS the Skin, removes Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, &c., renders the Skin Smooth and Pearly, gives a Pure and Blooming Complexion, and restores and preserves Youthful Beauty.

Per Bottle, Re 1-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIMLA.

THIS School, which is worked on the system of the English High Schools, is designed to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special advantages in modern languages, music, and painting. The Head Mistress (Literate in Arts) is assisted by a competent Staff of Resident English teachers.

Next term begins February 15th.

For particulars address the HEAD MISTRESS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COCONADA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th April, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on MONDAY, 9th April, (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 16th April, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 11th April, at noon.
S. S. Kerbela 1978 " .....on or about 9th May.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. BUSHEER, 792 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every SATURDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO for Bombay every WEDNESDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	" 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	" 1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, April 3, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. "BELGRAVIA," SAILING 19TH APRIL.

THIS well known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,000 tons will sail punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort for first-class passengers. Two and four berth cabins on deck. The refrigerating room ensures an unlimited supply of ice throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW MUSIC OR BRIEF BAG, A VERY USEFUL PRESENT.

MADE in best quality Morocco Leather, leather-lined, with strong Nickel Frames, and Side Clips to prevent strain on the Lock ; size 15" × 6" × 3½".

Price Rs. 13-8 each.

LADIES' HAND BAGS,
CARRIAGE BAGS,
DRESSING BAGS, &c.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"A NOVELTY."

THE NEW "CURTAIN" PHOTOGRAPH FRAME.

THESE Frames are specially made for India, to protect the Photographs from the strong light and to prevent them from fading. By simply reversing the Frame, a pretty Satin Curtain entirely covers the Picture. Made in best quality, Plush and Leather.

Price, Rs. 11 each.

PLUSH FRAMES,
OLIVE WOOD FRAMES,
PLAIN GLASS FRAMES, &c.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE "IMPERIAL" PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM,

MADE with extra stout Gold or Silver edged Leaves, and extra well bound, in best quality Morocco Leather specially for India.

Each Album has spaces for 44 Cabinet Photos, arranged four on a page, besides 5 pages for Panel-sized Photos.

A well executed Panel Photo of the Queen-Empress, or H. R. H. the Princes of Wales is presented with each Album.

Do. Do. in finest Gros-grained Morocco Leather, gilt lined and gilt Clasps. Rs. 80 each.

Do. Do. in Crimson Plush, with finest quality gilt Mounts, &c. Rs. 72.

Do. Do. but to contain only 36 Cabinets, and 3 Panel-sized Photographs. Rs. 44.

PHOTO SCREENS,
PHOTO FRAMES,
POCKET PHOTO CASES,
PHOTO ALBUMS, &c.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC

For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Constusions, etc.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

A FRAGRANT BREATH. FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

AN essential requisite for the Toilet. Imparts a pearly whiteness to the Teeth, heals all diseases of the Gums, disinfects decayed Teeth, a delicious and fragrant Mouth-wash, purifies the Breath.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

PORTABLE ELECTRIC BELLS, FOR INVALIDS FOR OFFICE USE.

EACH set comprises BATTERY, BELL, 40 feet Silk covered Wire and Pear Push in a Polished Mahogany Case. They are most stantially made, very ornamental, and not liable to get out of order.

Price per set, Rs. 30.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S PAINLESS CORN AND WART REMOVER.

GIVES instant relief the moment it is applied, and if used night and morning for a few days the Corn or Wart will peel completely off, without inconvenience or pain.

"In its effects it is a real marvel."

M. S. Jamsetjee.

Per Bottle, 10 as. and Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

CHOICE WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.
18	0	... Fine Old ...	...MARSALA...	Sicily..	18	0
		The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.				
32	0	... Fine Old ...	..MADEIRA... direct from the Island...		32	0
		Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.				
34	0	... Superior Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	34	0
		This, our well-known Invalid Wine, is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.				
27	0	... Fine Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	27	0
		A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.				
19	0	... Fine ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	19	0
		A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.				
24	0	... Fine Old	...CARLOWITZ...	Hungary...	24	0
		This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.				
20	0	.. Fine...	...CARLOWITZ...	Hungary...	20	0
		Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE HOME-GOING SEASON, 1888.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	8	0 to	16	8
Travelling Suits	30	0 to	35	0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	45	0 to	55	0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	45	0 to	55	0
Best White Shirt Bands	each		4	4
Do. do. Collars	"		4	8
Best Oxford do.	"		5	0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	7	8 to	8	0
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10	0 to	12	8
Dressing Gowns	10	8 to	25	0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each		6	0
Do. do. Pants	pair		6	0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.		8	8
Superior Merino Socks	do.		20	0
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	do.		25	0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.		30	0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair		3	8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.		12	0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.		15	0
Stout Merino Vests	each		5	8
Stout Merino Pants	"		6	8
Gauze Merino Pants	"		6	8
Warm Gloves	"		1	8
Warm Mufflers	2	8 to	3	0
Travelling Caps	from		3	0
Best Tweed Hats			4	8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.		6	8
Linen Faced Collars	"		0	12
Best Linen Cuffs	"		10	0
Linen Faced Cuffs	"		1	8
Overland Trunks, best make,	from		27	0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux			40	0
Railway Portmanteaux			13	0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags			8	0
Solled Linen Bags			5	0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags			28	0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from		13	8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from		25	0
Travelling Canteens, fitted, complete	from		25	0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28	0 to	38	0
Ladies' Sun Hats			5	0
Overland Chairs			4	0
Despatch Boxes			18	8

	Rs.	a.
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets	5	8
MoneyBelts, Pockets all round from	3	8
Block Tin Collar Boxes	1	0
China Grass Slippers	3	8
Morocco Slippers	2	12
Brown Leather Slippers	5	8
Brown or White Canvas Shoes	2	8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2	12
Woven Cholera Belts	2	12
Champagne or Sodawater Taps	1	0
Marine or Saltwater Soap per packet	3	0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	2	8
Assorted Perfumes per bottle	5	8
Travelling Pillows each	6	8
Resais or Quilts from	2	0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs "	15	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs per doz.	1	8
Metal Soap Boxes from	1	8
Sponges "	1	8
Sponge Bags	2	8
Rug Straps	2	0
Leather Purses	2	0
Sovereign Boxes	1	0
Razors, ready for use	6	8
Shaving Brushes	1	0
Nail Brushes	4	0
Tooth Brushes	6	8
Hair Brushes	1	8
Military Hair Brushes in leather case from	6	8
Nail Scissors	1	8
Pad-Locks	0	8
Penknives	"	1
Vulcanized India-rubber Baths	"	8
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps	"	15
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.	18	8
Silber's Patent Water Bottles each	5	0
Carbon Pocket Filters	10	8
Waterproof Coats	4	8
Air Pillows	7	8
Air Cushions	4	8
	5	0

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS ; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds Angolas, Costings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS;

OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30 8
"PALE DRY."	" 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	" 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	" 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	" 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	" 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	" 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWAR ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.

BEG TO NOTIFY THAT THEY HAVE

REMOVED

FROM RAMPART ROW

TO

CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET,

The premises lately occupied by PELITI & Co.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVER-SMITHS, &C.

IN ORDINARY TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

DRESS PUMPS DRESS OXFORD SHOES TENNIS SHOES.

OUR SEASON'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods are of very superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have the very latest and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of his Climate, viz. Soles never come off).

Dress Pumps lined with Rich Satin, West End Shapes	... Rs.	12	8
Dress Oxford Shoes. Superior finish	... "	14	0
The "Champion" Tennis Shoes, very Durable, Compressed Felt Soles, very Light	Ladies'... "	9	8
Do. do. do. Gent.'s	from... "	11	8
The "Dermatine" (by letters patent) Tennis Shoes, in Black, Navy Blue, White Canvas and Buck Skin Uppers, Ladies' and Gent.'s	from... "	7	0
Brown Calf Tennis Shoes, pure Rubber Soles	... "	14	8

ANY OF THE ABOVE MADE TO MEASURE.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. REGISTER KEPT OF ALL MEASURES.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOOT MAKERS, SADDLERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

PILSENER BEER KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE DOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE GREATER PART OF
"THE MESSIAH"
Will be performed at a CONCERT to be given in the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 8 o'clock.

SOLOISTS.

Mrs. Watson. | Mr. Chisholm.
Mrs. Preston. | Mr. Hebditch.
Mr. Dixon. | Mr. Wyer.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. on and after MONDAY, the 9th instant.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3
Back Seats ..... Rs. 2

A few copies of the full score of "The Messiah" may be bought at the Door on TUESDAY EVENING.

N.B.—There will be no afternoon repetition of this Performance.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

WANTED, at Nagpur, for the Nagpur Volunteer Band at once, one good CORNET PLAYER, salary Rs. 16 per month if a good player, and one BASS CLARIONET PLAYER, salary Rs. 13 per month. Free passage to Nagpur. Apply with testmonials to The HONORARY SECRETARY, Nagpur Volunteer and Station Band, Nagpur, C. P.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of VISRAM PURSOTUM in our firm has CEASED from THIS DAY.

મોતીલાલ કાનજી.
i.e., MOTILAL KANJI.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1888.

NOTICE.

MY INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in the firm of MOTILAL KANJI has CEASED from THIS DAY.

વીશરામ પરશોતમ.
i.e., VISRAM PURSOTUM.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 4 P.M., for the election of chairman for the ensuing year and other business.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 3rd April, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for the works of STONE, SAND, and EARTH FILLING for Mahaluxmi Battery, of which full particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.
2. Tenders, which must be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon, the 13th April, accompanied by Rs. 500, earnest money.
3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 2nd April, 1888.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and othe insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at curren rates, by

BENN. ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN. ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

USEFUL NOVEL HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES & MEDICAL REQUISITES.

KEROSINE OIL TANK.

A ROUND tank, with hinged cover and side handles, for dispensing oil, fitted with pump, so that bottles or lamps of any size can be filled directly from the pump spout, thus avoiding waste and overflow, while the tight-fitting cover prevents evaporation and excludes dust. The tank holds 5 gallons, is made of heavy sheet tin, and is neatly painted in dark green, with gilt trimmings. Price, Rs. 13-8.

THE W. T. & Co. POCKET STOVE.

An extremely neat and compact little alcohol Stove!

In presenting this new article to the public, we desire to call attention to the following advantages possessed by this POCKET STOVE over all others now in the market:—

1st.—SUPERIOR FINISH.—All parts of the Stove and Lamp are nickel plated, and consequently not liable to rust or tarnish.

2nd.—LIGHTNESS, DURABILITY, & COMPACTNESS.—All parts are made as light as is consistent with strength and durability.

3rd.—REGULATION OF HEAT.—By a new device for raising or lowering either the Lamp or Holder it is an easy matter to regulate the heat as desired. Place the Holder or Broiler on highest notch, and the Lamp can then be moved upwards on the notches until the maximum amount of heat is obtained, and when less heat is required the lamp may be moved down again.

Price, complete with saucepan, Rs. 2-4.

THE PHŒNIX NIPPLE PROTECTOR.

FOR MOTHERS WITH SORE BREASTS.

A capital shield, consisting of glass with boneguard, and maroon rubber nipple and breast shield, preventing the soiling of the dress. Price, Annas 12.

THE THERMO SAFEGUARD FEEDING BOTTLE.

A valuable invention, consisting of a well made non-angular glass bottle filled with pure rubber fittings, to which is attached a thermometer, thereby enabling the Infant to have at all times its food administered at a given temperature. Each bottle is graduated and divided into ounces, has a check apparatus to attach to the India rubber tube for regulating the flow of milk, is put up in a neat box with spare fittings, brush and a small pamphlet entitled "Hints to the Mother." Price for the whole, Rs. 2-8.

THE NEW CONTINUOUS FLOW "ALPHA" SYRINGE.

Price, Rs. 4-8 each.

UNBREAKABLE HARD RUBBER SYRINGES.

Adapted for the climate, and very useful for district use. Small, Re. 1; large, Re. 1-4.

LEINER'S PATENT FLESH BRUSHES.

For use, wet or dry, shaped in such a manner that it reaches the whole of the body. Each, Rs. 3-8.

THE COMPANY'S LITTLE REGISTERED, HEART-SHAPED SMELLING BOTTLE, with neat plated metal cap. Ribbed or plain, white or coloured glass, each As. 8.

THE COMPANY'S LITTLE "PUNGENT" SMELLING BOTTLE FOR OTTOS, OR CONCENTRATED PERFUMES spindle-shapped, in white, brown or opaque glass, with neat plated caps. Each As. 12.

COOPER, MADON & Co.'s
HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE CHEST.

A compact neat Chest, made of cherry wood, handsomely polished, has nickel plated top handle, hinges, lock and key.

Outside dimensions 8½ inches long, 5½ inches wide, and 4½ inches high.

CONTENTS.

Ten 2-ounce square glass stoppered bottles, and two 1-ounce round blue bottles for poisons, with diamond pointed glass stoppers.

It also contains a compartment 5 inches long, 1½ inches wide, and 2½ inches deep, over which rests a moveable tray of about the same dimensions. Lid of chest padded, complete with set of printed Labels for the bottles. Price, Rs. 10; filled, Rs. 16.

COOPER, MADON & Co.'s
DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST.

Just the thing for district use. Is made of Mahogany, finely polished and has gilt-top handle, hinges, two end hooks, lock and key. Outside dimensions 10½ inches long, 7 inches wide, and 4½ inches high.

CONTENTS.

Fourteen 2-ounce square glass-stoppered bottles, two 1-ounce round blue bottles for poisons with diamond-pointed glass stoppers a tray which contains two 1-ounce glass ointment boxes, with nickel-plated screw caps; one wood case containing medicine glass, graduated in table, dessert, and teaspoon doses, and two slide boxes of paste board. The compartment over which the tray fits is 6 inches long, 3 inches wide, and 2½ inches deep. Lid of chest padded complete with a set of printed labels for the bottles containing the names of the medicine, their uses, and the usual dose given. The names embrace thirty of the medicines in most general use. Price, Rs. 16-8; filled, Rs. 25.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

ANDERSON'S
ENGLISH OPERA AND COMEDY Co.
FOR A SHORT SEASON.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT, 4th APRIL.
OPERA
COMEDY
MUSICAL MELANGE.

The performance will commence with Offenbach's Comic Opera, entitled,

"THE BARBER OF BATH."
Followed by
GRAND MUSICAL MELANGE.
Scenes from the
"MIKADO."

To conclude with the laughable Hibernian sketch, entitled,

"THE IRISH FOOTMAN"
With song
"THE WEARING OF THE GREEN"
&
TRIPLE IRISH JIG.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

TENDERS.

TENDERS required for LAYING NEW DECKS and other REPAIRS to the S.S. LANCASTER. Specifications to be seen at Captain A. C. Clark's Office, No. 10, Meadow Street.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered not later than THURSDAY, the 5th, at noon, to the abovenamed Office addressed to the undersigned.

J. F. LEGGET,
Master.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1888.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth DIVIDEND of Rs. 65 per share for the second half-year ending 31st December, 1887, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 9th April, 1888, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 1st instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Bord of Directors,
DAMODAR THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. ARDASER FRAMJEE and HORMUSJEE SHAPOORJEE CHOTHIA have contracted to SELL all that piece of Foras free-hold land, admeasuring seven hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, situate at Chikalwady, near Tardeo, in the registration district of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 23 and 24, new No. 13527, and new survey No. 1-7045, and bounded on the east by the vacant land of the Vendors, on the west by the vacant land of Combi Dossa Meetha Somakhi Nasara, on the north by the Chikhulwady Road, and on the south by the property of Bai Dossabhai Cowasji Jehangir Jussawalla. All persons having any claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortagage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, No. 29, Meadow Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 3rd day of April, 1888.

NANU & HORMUSJI,
Purchasers Attorneys.

GUARANTEED
TABLE PLATE.
ELECTRO-POTOSI
(Registered).
In introducing this
SPECIAL BRAND OF ELECTRO-PLATE,
The POTOSI SILVER COMPANY submit that they have OVERCOME A GREAT OBJECTION
In the purchasing of Plated Forks and Spoons, in that the QUANTITY OF SILVER DEPOSITED
IS GUARANTEED,
and also the
Wear for a long period.

The Plating is on Potosi Silver, a beautiful white metal itself, and well known for its excellence and wear-resisting qualities, so that if the Silver, through bad usage of the articles, is removed, a METAL IS REVEALED SIMILAR IN MANY RESPECTS and not of the colour of brass, as is too often the case with most makes of Electro-Plate.

THE "GUARANTEED" ELECTRO-PLATE
Is produced in two qualities, and with each dozen of Forks and Spoons is given.

A Guarantee bearing the Seal of the Company, certifying that the various weights of Silver have been duly deposited on the goods.

PRICE LIST OF ELECTRO-POTOSI
OLD "ENGLISH" OR "FIDDLE" PATTERN.
Guaranteed to wear twenty years.

		Weight of Silver deposited dwt.		Rs.	a.
Table Spoons or Forks		14	per doz.	23	0
Dessert "	"	10	"	17	8
Tea "		9	"	10	8
" "	5 o'clock	5	"	8	0
Egg "	Gilt Bowl	8	"	12	0
Mustard "	"	7	"	12	0
Salt "	"	7	"	11	8
Pickle Forks		10	each	1	4
Oyster "		10	"	1	0
Gravy Spoons		28	"	4	8
Sugar "		10	"	1	2
" Tongs		12	"	2	0
" "	5 o'clock	8	"	1	0
Soup Ladles		42	"	7	0
Sauce "		12	"	2	0
Butter Knives		12	"	2	0
Ice Tongs		12	"	2	0

GUARANTEED TO WEAR FIFTEEN YEARS.

		Weight of Silver deposited. dwt.		Rs.	a.
Table Spoons or Forks		7	per doz.	19	0
Dessert "	"	7	"	14	0
Tea "		6	"	9	0
Egg "		6	"	8	8
Mustard "		5	"	7	0
Sugar "		7	each	0	14
" Tongs		9	"	1	8
Soup Ladles		27	"	6	0
Sauce "	"	8	"	1	8

EACH DOZEN SPOONS AND FORKS WILL BE PACKED IN AN ELEGANT MINIATURE PLATE CHEST.

Orders for Electro-Potosi exceeding Rs. 50 will be sent carriage paid to any part of India by V. P. Post, accompanied with a guarantee, bearing the seal of the Company.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET.—On the GROUND FLOOR of ALBERT BUILDING, situated on Hornby Road, next door to the Cathedral High School, magnificent shops with frontages opening on three sides. Can be finished according to the wishes of intending tenants.

For rent and other particulars, apply to

J. N. TATA,
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.
CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL,
SATISFACTORY.
ARGENTINA,
the only reliable and durable silver solution; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.

Price: Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra.
Sole Agents in India:—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 9; postage, 5 annas

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against as owing money to the estate of the late Lieutenant K. H. EDDIS, 28th Bombay Pioneers, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from THIS DATE after which no claims will be considered.

W. S. L. CHASE, Captain, 28th Bombay Pioneers,
President. Committee of Adjustment.

Camp Surat, 30th March, 1888.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the "Home," on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, 1888, at 5 p.m. Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent., for the year ending 31st December, 1887, WILL BE PAID to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on and after MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Bombay, 24th March, 1888.

SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of MILL BUILDINGS in the land of the SEWLAL MOTILAL SPINNING MILL, at Tardeo, will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 9th April, at his office at Mombadevi.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of rupees two thousand.

Plans may be seen, and copies of form of Tender, conditions of contract and specifications of works can be obtained at the office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Fort, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per set.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MOTILAL SEWLAL.

Bombay, 1st April, 1888.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 253-255-257, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to the Registered Shareholders of that day, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KRISHNANATH A. KIRTIKAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 23th March, 1888.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 4th proximo, both days inclusive

EUCALYPTUS BOILER FLUID.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely disponse with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of after several trials with other fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Co., Limited.

To
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,
Sole Agents,
Downie's Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid.

WANTED.

CONTRACTORS to take a whole or part of the cutting of the coal in the Umaria Colliery. Native or Eurasians preferred.

Terms of agreement can be seen at the Colliery by application to the Manager.

J. W. MAUGHAN,
Manager,
Umaria Colliery.

Umaria, via Katni, 2nd March, 1888.

FOR SALE.

	Rs
A Henry, best quality, 360 Express Rifle, in case, complete, and in perfect order	200
A Cheylesmore Tricycle, made to order, Silver plated all over. Cost, Rs. 450, scarcely used. Price	250
A Dallmeyer 2 C Extra Rapid Lens for instantaneous portraits, new	150
A Dallmeyer 5 D Lens. Price	150
A camera, by Meagher, new, in cases, with 4 backs, Russia Leather Bellows, 12"+12," very best	300
A large quantity of Photo Apparatus, Cameras, Lenses, &c., &c.	

Apply to "PHOTO," Post Office, Poona.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the share and interest of MR. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO HARDIKAR, in our firm CEASED and DETERMINED on and from THIS DAY.—Dated 1st April, 1888.

RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.

With reference to the above the undersigned, who is now the SOLE OWNER of the said firm of RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., will, on and from the above date, continue to carry on the business thereof in the same name.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DOOBASH.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., Ld.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 14th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1888, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Goculdass Narronjee as Director in the room of Mr. Vullubdass Waljee, deceased.
4th. To appoint auditors for the year 1888, and to fix their remuneration, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Tribhovandass Venidass as auditor in the room of Mr. Choonilal Ichharam, deceased.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

મુલજી જેઠાની કું.
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th March, 1888.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th March to 14th April, 1888, both days inclusive.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
OSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhowanugree Street, Surat.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the supply of 150 WAGGON COVERS will be received by the Agent and Chief Engineer, at Dharwar, up to 30th April, 1888.

Tenders to be submitted under sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for waggon covers," and to be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money.

Particulars and specifications on the paulins can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Wm. COEN,
Chief Storekeeper,
Southern Mahratta Railway.

Storekeeper's Office, Hubli, 27th March, 1888.

FOR SALE.

	Rs.
A BAY ARAB HORSE, 14-3 hands high, Six years old, Well bred. Certified to be sound by Messrs. Scott and Co. No vice. Fast in saddle and harness, Can gallop. Would make splendid charger	850
LIGHT DOG-CART, by Lones, Vernon, and Holden (London), in good condition. 5 ft. wheels, Lancewood shafts with springs. Recently new	400
SET of HARNESS, by Dunnett and Company. Black with brass mountings. As good as new	100
ENGLISH SADDLE, BRIDLE, &c. All in good condition	50
The TURN-OUT complete	1,300

Address, "ALPHA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET-MAKER,

WILL OPEN, on the 5th inst., his FURNITURE SHOP from Byculla to No. 23, CHURCH GATE STREET, lately vacated by Tyab Bazaar Co., Ld., where all sorts of Furniture, Silks, Tapestry, Velvets, Japanese, Chinese and Indian No elties, Persian Carpets, &c., &c., to be had at MODERATE PRICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD IRON FIREBARS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gundfre), on WEDNESDAY, 4th April next, offers for the purchase of about 600 tons of old Firebars now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must state the rate per ton weighed over and delivered on the spot, or into Boats to be provided and placed by the Purchaser alongside the wharf.

Payment must be made before delivery.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The whole quantity of Firebars must be removed within two months from date of acceptance of offer, failing which ground rent, at the rate of Re. 1 per square yard per month, will be charged, the company reserving the right to sell at the risk and expense of the Purchaser any of the material not removed at the expiration of three months from the date of purchase.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd March, 1888.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Princes because it is a good time-keeper.
Prince Albert Victor of Wales,
Prince William of Prussia,
Crown Prince of Denmark,
The Sultan of Morocco, and the
First Prince of Travancore.
are carrying and praising Waterburys.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Soldiers, from Generals to Privates, because it will stand the hard wear and rough usage of a campaign and is a standing lesson on the importance of regularity, perfect action, absolute precision, neatness, and uniformity.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Sailors, because in every port repairs can be executed, if necessary, at small cost.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Scientists who appreciate its excellent qualities as a time-keeper and have tested its reliability:—Professor Jamieson, M. A., C. E., F. R. S. E., Glasgow, Professor Thos. A. Edison, the famous Electrician, and many others are wearers of Waterburys and report in the highest terms.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Literarians:—Edmond Yates of *The World*, G. A. Sala, and G. R. Sims all carry the Waterbury and testify to its merits.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Everyone who prefers a useful time-keeper, cheap and accurate, that can always be repaired for a nominal sum, to a showy useless watch, costly or impossible to set right.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
IS A
KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.
Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.
Repaired for ONE RUPEE or less
AT
ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY?

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country, from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Meadows Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY ALLAHABAD.

A perfect watch, timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box, will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel Post.

Postage will be paid by the Company.

INSURE YOUR LIFE BY WEARING A WATERBURY.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs.—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ...Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2-0
Ditto ditto to Gold ... „ 3 0

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
10A, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNSTONEGUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

REAL EGYPTIAN,
CIGARETTES.
FRESH SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,
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CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & O. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
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Lee Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
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Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	„ ...
Chateau Le Roe St. Estephe	„ 21 0	„ ...

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Haut Canon	„ 15 0 „ ...
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From C. HOERNER & SOHN, WURZ.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	„ ...
Chateau Roemer	„ 11 0	„ ...

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St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 30 0	„ 32 0

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H. Montroc's ***	Rs. 18 0 ...
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A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 24 0
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Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy	„ 37 0

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From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
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" " "	„ 22 8	

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	Per doz.	Per doz. pts.
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale	Rs. 6 4	„ 4 4
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French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	...
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Swiss Cheese in tins from 1bs. 2½ to 3½. Rs. 0 11 per lb.		

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Asparagus	Rs. ..	Re. ...
Celery	„ ...	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 10
Peas for Soup	„ ...	„ 0 10
Young Carrots	„ ...	„ 0 10
Sponges in Water	„ ...	„ 0 12
Mushrooms	„ ...	„ 0 14
White Cabbage	„ ...	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 6

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Bombay, Feb. 24, 1888.

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These to be brought on TUESDAY, the 10th April, 1888, in the Nazar Bag Palace, at 1 p.m. Particulars at the Office of the undersigned.

PESTANJI DORABJI,
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Baroda, Sarkar Warda, 29th March, 1888.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 4 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, 5 p.m.
Free Church College Literary Society: Lecture by Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar on "Our Students and their Responsibilities," 8-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Anderson's English Opera and Comedy Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd:—Coconadd (s), from Karachi and Edwin Reid (Barque), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 2nd:—City of Canterbury (s), for London; Nedjed (s), Marseilles and Torre del Anunziata and Novasa (s), Negapatam and Rangoon.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Dwarkadass Ludha, living at Mint Road, dropped a leather purse containing Rs. 230 in currency notes from his pocket on Monday last, somewhere about the Fort district.

FREE CHURCH COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—The fourth lecture of the series organized by the Society will be delivered to-day, at 8-30 p.m., in the College Hall, Khetwady, by Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., on "Our Students and their Responsibilities." Hon. Mr. Justice Scott has kindly consented to preside.

A TIGER AT LANWOLI.—A large tiger was killed on Saturday last at Sakar Pathar jungle, a few miles from Lanowli, by a party of sportsmen from Bombay—Messrs. Hall, English, and Green—who were spending the Easter holidays at Khandalla. The animal was a very fine specimen of his race, and measured from head to tail 9 feet 6 inches. The skin was sent on to Mr. J. A. Murray, the Naturalist, in Bombay, for preservation.

FIRE AT DHRANGADRA.—A fire broke out in the house of a tinker at Dhrangadra, at 8 p.m., on the 30th ult. The owner of the house was not at home. No material assistance was rendered for want of water, and the house was burnt down. The loss estimated is about Rs. 2,000, and the worst is that two of the tinker's children, who were in the house, are believed to have been buried in the *debris*. The fire lasted for two hours.—*Kathiawar Times.*

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.—At the invitation of the Anjuman-i-Islam a large and influential general meeting of Mahomedans assembled, on Saturday evening last, at Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay's town residence, in Nagdevi Street, under the chairmanship of the vice-president, Mr. Budrooddin Tyabji, barrister-at-law, to present an address of congratulation to Kazi Sharif Abdul Latif Londay, Kazi of Bombay and Ratnagiri Zilla, on his being favoured with the title of *Shams-ul-Ulama*, the sun of the learned, which he so richly deserves. The Kazi Sahib thanked the Anjuman and Mahomedans in general for their appreciation of his merits in suitable terms. In connection with the Anjuman-Islam schools Munshi Raizuddin Ahmed said it is necessary to give religious instruction in these schools. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the business.

A SKIRMISH WITH OUTLAWS IN KATHIAWAR.—Major J. Humfrey, the chief police officer on special duty, who has been after the Sindhi Barawatiahs for some time past, had a sharp skirmish with them on the 24th March within the limits of Vanana in the Dhrafa Taluka. Four of the outlaws were shot dead, and two of the police wounded. A correspondent of the *Kathiawar Times* says that these villains received harbour from one Hashum, a Sindhi, residing at Vanana, who is related to some of them, and complaints to the effect that they were sheltered in the Dhrafa Taluka have also been made by the Jamnagar and Gondal States. Major Humfrey's success has, to a certain extent, relieved the anxiety of the people of the adjoining villages.

THEFT OF A REVOLVER.—Dugdoo Withoo, a labourer employed at Messrs. Treacher and Co's establishment, at Byculla, was yesterday charged by Inspector Foard, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a revolver, valued Rs. 82, the property of Messrs. Treacher and Co., from their shop at Byculla, on the 29th ultimo. The revolver, on the date in question, was lying on a box near the desk of a clerk, about to be packed and sent up-country, when it disappeared. A report was made to the police of the loss, and the accused was arrested by the Tannah Police at Bhandoop with the revolver in his possession, and sent on to Bombay. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEATRICAL RIVALRY AT KARACHI.—A Mahomedan named Hubeebulla, agent of Mr. Nowrojee, proprietor of the local Parsee Theatre, charged one Mohunjee, the proprietor of an opposition theatre, known as the Jaffer Shale Company and eight others, with trespass, assault, and the destruction of sundry screens, and other stage property. The evidence for the prosecution showed that on the 4th February last, the accused scaled the enclosure wall of the Parsee Theatre between the hours of 11 and 12 at night, and created a disturbance. Some of their number rushed on to the stage and destroyed the scenery, lamps, &c., whilst others indulged in rioting about the compound and assaulted the complainant, when the police were communicated with, but arrived after the affray was over, and the rioters had escaped. Judgment in the case has been reserved.

A SHOP LIFTER.—Babajee Narayen *alias* Gunput Narayen, against whom there appeared a register of seven previous convictions, was yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, of stealing a dhotur, valued 8 annas, the property of Abdool Ismail, a dealer in piece-goods, from his shop at the Null Bazaar, on the 29th ultimo. On the date in question, at about half-past 6 o'clock in the evening, the accused was observed by a neighbouring shop-keeper to pick up the dhotur from the complainant's shop and walk off with it, while complainant was attending to some other business in the inner compartment of his shop, and brought it to his notice, who immediately followed up the accused and arrested him about ten paces from his shop with the dhotur in his possession and made him over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and on admitting several previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

COLONEL WODEHOUSE AT JUNAGHAD.—Colonel C. Wodehouse, C.I.E., the Political Agent, reached Junaghad at 1 p.m. on the 23rd ult. His Highness could not go in advance to receive him on account of the heat, but received him at the Guest House with all his high officials. A salute of 11 guns was fired, and the usual arrangements for the distinguished visitor were made. On the 24th his Highness visited the Political Agent at 1-30 p.m. Colonel Wodehouse returned the visit in the evening, and was entertained at a special banquet, when fireworks, etc., were let off. On the 25th the Political Agent visited the Jail, Hospital, &c., and on the 26th, at 5-30, he examined the local High School, when Mr. Dhirajram, the head-master, delivered a short address. The boys recited English, Gujrathi, and Sanscrit pieces to the great delight of the Political Agent, who distributed prizes, and delivered a short appropriate address. The proceedings ended with the customary distribution of *pangoolab*. On the 28th the girls' schools were examined, and prizes distributed in the morning, and in the evening the Jam Saheb was entertained to dinner.

CHILDREN'S FETE AT POONA.—Our readers are aware that his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda, on the occasion of his late visit to Poona, placed a sum of Rs. 300 in the hands of Mr. Gangaram Bhaoo Mhuske for the purpose of giving a *fete* to the children of the schools in the Cantonment of Poona, who had gone in procession to receive and welcome his Highness the Maharaja on his arrival at the railway station. The long-expected *fete* at last came off at the garden near the Cantonment Magistrate's office, Poona, on Monday. The garden was beautifully lighted with coloured Chinese lanterns and lamp stands of different designs. The trees in the garden were interwoven with festoons of flags, which gave them a picturesque appearance. The band of her Majesty's 2nd Bombay Grenadiers was in attendance. The children of the several schools in the Cantonment assembled in Main Street opposite Mr. Gangaram Bhaoo's house, and thence were marched off in procession to the garden, headed by a native band of musicians. Some of the boys carried flags, and all were in charge of their respective schoolmasters. Altogether about eight hundred boys were present, and these on arrival at the garden were feasted with sweetmeats and fruits, which were laid out on tables. A number of gentlemen and ladies were present. After the feast was over, there was a brilliant display of fireworks, in which the children appeared to find great amusement. The arrangements made by Mr. Gungaram Bhaoo were excellent, and the *fete* was a great success. —*Observer.*

LECTURE AT BANDORA.—Mr. Philip R. Valladares delivered on Monday a very interesting address on "Novels" to a large and enthusiastic audience, Dr. Peterson presiding. Mr. Valladares, in the course of his remarks, said:—The true ancestor of the modern novel was Boccacio's "Decameron." The Italians, he said, had imitated Boccacio to a very great extent, and their works formed the polite literature of the day. These Italian writers were, in turn, imitated by some of the greatest English dramatists and poets. Chaucer's "Knight's Tale" was considered little more than a paraphrase of Boccacio's "Tescide." He then dwelt on the French heroic romances, and continuing said: In the eighteenth century Swift and Defoe gave a new development to prose fiction by stripping it of the flowery language of romance. They were followed by Richardson and Fielding. The historical novel was founded by Sir Walter Scott. His writings give us an insight into the manners and customs of the past. After Sir Walter Scott many novelists appeared on the scene, but their writings were put in the shade by Thackeray, who surpassed them all in literary workmanship and philosophic humour. Charles Dickens' novels also acquired a great notoriety on account of the melo-dramatic incidents and comic pictures of London-life depicted therein. Mr. Valladares then referred to the modern sensational novels, which, he said, were chiefly cultivated by ladies. He then proceeded to describe at some length those novels which had a tendency to demoralize their readers, and regretted that these novels were widely read, and said that reading such novels was imbibing so much mental poison. He then referred to the influence of novels, distinguishing such as were of an absolutely good tendency and such as were not of that nature. Novels are like soup or jelly; they may be drunk off at a draught or swallowed whole, certain of being easily and rapidly absorbed into the system. Mr. Valladares next proceeded to meet some of the objections frequently brought forward against novel-reading, and doubted whether the advice given to young men, that they should put novel-reading aside when they enter upon a serious course of study, was sound. He was of opinion that novel-reading was a perfectly legitimate way of recreation. A student should throw aside for brief space the severe strain upon his brains, by enjoying the refreshing influences of a novel. Mr. Valladares then quoted Dr. Johnson's opinion on books, and discussed whether amusement could be found in books other than novels. Votes of thanks to the chairman and lecturer closed the proceedings.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE service in connection with the above will be held to-night on board the s.s. Athens.

CRICKET.

A CRICKET MATCH was played on Saturday between the Bombay C. C. *vs.* Bombay Proprietory School C. C., which ended in a win for the former by twelve runs on the first innings. Both sides were fairly well represented. The Bombay captain, having won the toss, elected to send the opponents in. They began badly. When the seventh wicket fell the telegraph board showed only 24 runs. Bapasola, that well-known player, from whom much was expected, retired with a duck's egg. He was smartly caught by Servai behind the sticks. However, Reporter and Khambatta played a very careful game, and when the last wicket fell 44 runs had been registered. None of the players got into double figures. Satin and Machliwalla bowled remarkably well from the B. C. C. Bapasola and Reporter did the same from their side. Throughout the game the bowlers had their own way. The B. C. C. opened steadily. Khari alone got into double figures. Surti and Patell also played well. The innings of the B. C. C. closed for 56. In the second innings of the Bombay Proprietory C. C. Bapasola played admirably and scored 40. His clear hit of 8 was a treat to the spectators. The other made scarce the shadow of a stand. When the bowling was entrusted to Satin, a fast underhand bowler, the wickets fell in rapid succession. In the second innings of the B. C. C. Surti again played well and scored 15. The Bombay C. C. required only 8 runs to win the game, but time was called, when the score stood as under:—

B. P. S. C. C.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Mansukh, b Satin	6	b Machliwalla	0
Mehta, c and b Machliwalla	3	c Polishwalla, b Satin	0
Harda, b Satin	4	b Satin	0
Bottlewalla, b Satin	1	b Satin	0
Reporter, c Guz, b Machliwalla	9	b Satin	3
Mistry, b Satin	0	b Machliwalla	1
Bapasola, c Servai, b Satin	0	not out	40
Khambatta, b Satin	8	b Satin	0
Daboo P, c Patell, b Satin	3	b Machliwalla	0
R Satin, b Machliwalla	6	b Satin	2
Vatcha, not out	2	b Satin	5
Daboo N, b Machliwalla	0	b Machliwalla	2
Extras	2	Extras	3
Total	44	Total	56

BOMBAY C. C.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Surti, b Reporter	7	b Bapasola	15
Machliwalla, st Bapasola	3	c and b Bapasola	9
Servai, l b w	3	b Bapasola	1
Patell, run out	9	b Bapasola	5
Ayerton, c Mehta, b Daboo	3	not out	5
Modi, b Daboo	0	b Reporter	0
Guzdar, b Reporter	2	c Vatcha	4
Polishwalla, st Bapasola	3	did not bat.	
Khari, c Mansukh, b Daboo	10		
Satin, c Khambatta, b Bapasola	6		
Kapadia, b Bapasola	1		
Madon, not out	0		
Extras	9		
Total	56	Total	36

A cricket match was played at Colaba, on March 31, between the school eleven of S. Peter's, Mazagon, and the "A" Company of the Gloucestershire Regiment. The school won by 6 wickets, thanks to their excellent fielding and the batting of Brown, 29; Watson, 22; Baird, 16; Brewin, 14; Ali, 14; and the fine bowling of Percy Hildreth, who took 12 wickets for 56 runs. For the soldiers, Didcott obtained 20, Holister, 16; Lockey, 15; Restall, 14; while Jones bowled well, taking 8 wickets for 54 runs.

THE BENARES EXAMINATION FRAUDS.

JUDGMENT was given in the Benares examination frauds case on March 31. The Joint Magistrate, in his preliminary remarks, details the facts of the case and the circumstances which led to a prosecution, namely, the receipt by the Director of Public Instruction and the President of the Board of Examiners of certain anonymous post-cards, stating that Narayan Singh had been personated at the recent Middle Class examination by one Thakur Prasad. The director placed himself in communication with the head-master of the Zilla School of Jaunpur, who gave the certificate and the Deputy Commissioner of Unao where accuse, lived.

After mentioning the circumstances under which the case was transferred to this Court, the Magistrate remarks that it will be remembered that the head-master positively asserted that the man who came to him for a certificate was the person now known by the name of Thakur Prasad; and that he had never seen Narayan Singh till he appeared as a witness in the Deputy Commissioner's Court. The Joint Magistrate had no reason to disbelieve this statement, but was of opinion that, for a criminal conviction, a solitary identification after an interval of some months of a person seen only during two short interviews and otherwise a complete stranger, was slender ground to go upon. In regard to the examination itself there was no evidence to show who wrote the reply papers which went up under the name of Narayan Singh, and it was also evident that no precautions were taken by the Educational Department to ensure that the person presenting the certificate of admission was the person in whose name the certificate purported to be made out. Such a step was, no doubt, advisable. There could be no doubt that Narayan Singh was in Benares at the time of the examination, and that probably he went to the college, though it need not necessarily follow that he went into the examination-room. In regard to the handwriting in the examination papers and the difference in the spelling of name in the signature, the Joint Magistrate observes that though these papers were on the file of the Unao Court yet they had not been put formally in his Court by the prosecution as evidence, nor proved in any way, and therefore he could not make use of them as evidence against the accused. In regard to Thakur Prasad, the Joint Magistrate was of opinion that the point urged by counsel, namely, that he did not by his act induce any person to do any act which caused or was likely to cause to that person any harm in body, mind, reputation or property, had great force, as these details constitute the essential characteristics of the offence of cheating. The Court could not accept the view urged by the prosecution that the deception alleged to have been practised had lowered the reputation of the officer who was deceived and through him, the whole of the Educational Department, as educational officers examined repudiated any such result as likely to accrue to themselves individually. There was no evidence that Narayan Singh did not write the answers and, even if it be held that Thakur Prasad obtained a certificate, it ded not follow that he wrote the examination papers. The mere fact of undergoing an examination under a different name from one's own does not appear to be an offence in itself, and it cannot be held that such an act is committed with the necessary intention of committing a subsequent offence by means of it. The law, as it now stands, did not touch on such an act and, in order to make it penal, an alternation in the law would have to be made. The case against Thakur Prasad falling to the ground, that against Narayan Singh must fall likewise; as it is subservient to or arising out of the former. The Court finds both the accused not guilty, and directs their acquittal and the discharge of their bail.

THE FREE CHURCH COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.

ON Saturday evening Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, M.A., Ph. D., delivered the third lecture of the series organized by the Society before a very large and crowded audience on the "Critical, Comparative, and Historical Method of Study." The Hon. Mr. R. West presided. The lecturer first pointed out what was meant by critical inquiry. The comparative historical methods corresponded, the lecturer said, to the inductive method used in the physical and experimental sciences. In those branches of knowledge in which experiments are not possible from the nature of the case, recourse to comparison and historical observation becomes necessary. The inductive method began to be used in Europe about the end of the 16th century. The critical, comparative, and historical methods began to be well understood and employed about the end of the 18th century, and within a hundred years from that time an equally amazing progress had been made in the other departments of knowledge—Geology, palæontology, comparative mythology and philology, and comparative jurisprudence, archæology, and even comparative religion were the grand results. The lecturer illustrated his general observations, but taking instances from these subjects to which he said he had devoted some attention, namely, Sanskrit, scholarship, philology, and Indian archæology. He examined the consideration which should be gone through before any narrative was accepted as authentic and historical, and he said that special regard was to be paid to our axiomatic and obvious notions of ordinary probability. Applying these tests to the existing Sanskrit literature, the lecturer, was compelled to declare the Ramayana and the Mahabharatta, and the Puranas to be not historical works, although it was possible that they had a historical basis, and that some of the persons mentioned in them really existed. There were very few historical works, the learned lecturer observed, in the Sanskrit literature now extant. The deeds of grants inscribed on metallic plates and stone inscriptions were to be included among the historical documents available at the present time. With regard to these grants it was to be remembered that the writers being dependents of the princes whose accounts were given therein could not be expected to be impartial historians of their patrons. But the specific statements contained in the grants, such as of the princes being at war with certain others or their having constructed certain public works, must be accepted. The lecturer next went on to describe the mode of interpretation of the text so settled. The first rule was that a word as occurring in a book ought to be interpreted in the sense which usage might have given to it. Etymology might serve as a guide, but it ought never to be set above usage. Fanciful interpretations must never be resorted to. Dr. Bhandarkar, in explaining his object in taking up his subject, said that it was no use ignoring the fact that Europe was far ahead in all that constitutes civilization, and knowledge was one of the elements of civilization. Experimental sciences, and the sciences that depend on the critical, comparitive, and historical method, had made very great progress in Europe, and what deserved their earnest attention, they were every day making further and further progress. The Europeans had derived much greater advantage from the connection of Hindoos with them than the Hindoos had from the connection of the Europeans with them. The Europeans had turned to account their acquaintance with the sacred language of India, and had added the sciences of comparative philology to their existing store of knowledge. The liberality that was observable at the present time in the religious thought of Europe was due to the study of Sanskrit and Palliliterature. All that would show the activity of the European intellect and convince his hearers that the principle of progress was very strong in their civilization. But what advantages had they derived from them (the Europeans)? A great deal of what the Europeans had got from the Indians had been but very indirectly given to them; while they had placed the whole of their own civilization which was undoubtedly far superior to theirs in a great many points. The impulse to be communicated to the Indians by it ought to be a hundred-fold stronger than that which the Indians had communicated to them. As the Europeans had used the critical and comparative faculty with energy, and produced the grand results the lecturer had noticed, so it became his hearers to use it and direct it, not only to find what was true in science but what was good and rational in social and religious institutions. But had they received the impulse? They were still quarrelling about female education, caste and religion. Their new literature was scanty and barren of original ideas. Why should they not move on side by side with Europeans in the great fields of thought? Why should discoveries be made in France, Germany, and England and not in India? If they said that in most of the branches there were facilities in Europe for making fresh additions to the existing stock of knowledge while they had none in India, surely no costly laboratories were required to enable them to study the ancient literature of their country and its architectural remains and inscriptions, and to throw light on its political and literary history and its philology. That was a field in which they might successfully compete with Europeans, and in which they enjoyed certain peculiar advantages if they followed their critical, comparative, and historical method. The lecturer's object, therefore, was to call the attention of his hearers to the nature and requisites of that method in order that by its successful application to the study of Sanskrit, they might take their legitimate place among the investigators of the political, literary, and religious history of their country and not allow the Germans, the French, and the English to monopolize the field. And at this point the lecturer felt himself in duty bound, even at the risk of displeasing some of them, to make a passing allusion to the most uncritical spirit that had come over them of praising themselves and their ancestors indiscriminately, seeing nothing but good in their institutions and in their ancient literature, asserting that the ancient Hindoos had made very great progress in all the sciences and the arts, and overlooking even the most obvious deficiences in their literature, such as the absence of a satisfactory historical literature. As long as that spirit existed in them they could never hope to be able to throw light on their ancient history, or the excellences and defects of their race, and would put forth a history, which could not stand a moment's examination. While, if they shook themselves free of such a bias, and critically and impartially examined their old records and institutions, they would do very great service to their country, would be able to check the conclusions of some European scholars, who were sometimes swayed by an opposite bias, and would, the lecturer promised, find a great deal of which they could honestly be proud. But an honest and discerning pride in the achievements of their ancestors entailed a heavy responsibility and duty. They ought to render themselves the worthy sons of such fathers. A son that was no better than the father or was worse, certainly dishonoured him. Had they not been then dishonouring their ancestors of whom they professed to be so proud by going backwards or standing where they left them? For if they examined their history, they would find that their philology was where *Panini* left it, and their philosophy and literature just where *Gautama* and *Valmika* left them, and their social institutions were actually far more irrational than theirs in the older ages. They ought, therefore, *do* honour to them by showing that they had their capacities, and could use their rare opportunities. They had been told how 1,500 years ago the Hindoos availed themselves of the astronomical knowledge of the Greeks, and worshipped the Greek astronomers as *Rishis*. They ought to act likewise; and sitting at the feet of English, French, and German *Rishis* imbibe the knowledge that they had to give, and at least keep pace with them if not go beyond them. They ought to learn, they ought to reform. If they did not do so, the antiquarian of the next fifteen centuries would, unlike Weber, say: "The English placed before the Indian Aryas the highest civilization which Europe had reached by the end of the 19th century, but in the hot plains of India, the Indian Aryas had grown so degenerate that it produced no influence whatever on them, and their degeneracy deepening, they eventually became hewers of wood and drawers of water, or were swept off the face of the earth by the inexorable law of the survival of the fittest."

Dr. Maokichau, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the hon'ble chairman, said it was indeed a very great pleasure to all to have amongst them the worthy Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University as their president. This fact convinced them of the deep interest he always evinces in the welfare of students.

The proceedings terminated after three cheers were given by the students in honour of the Hon. Mr. West.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE sixth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort. Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas, the chairman of the company, presided. The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December, 1887, was submitted to the meeting:—

Your directors beg to lay before you their sixth annual report of the working of the mill for the year ending 31st December, 1887, with the balance-sheet and profit and loss statement duly audited, showing Rs. 1,15,616-6-11 as the net profit earned by the mill during the abovementioned period. Your directors have paid in last an interim dividend at the rate of Rupees 75 per share for the first half-year, which absorbed Rs. 45,000. They now propose to divide free of income tax at the rate of Rs. 65 per share for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887 which will absorb Rs. 39,000. To be written off for depreciation for wear and tear of building and machinery Rs. 30,000. To carry the balance to next years' account Rs. 1,616-6-11—Total Rs. 1,15,616-6-11. During the year under review your directors have been considering the propriety of extending the mill in order to meet the growing wants of your mills, production, and they have resolved to place 8,400 mule spindles and 200 looms. In order to meet this extra expenditure, they have called in, as you are aware, a further capital to the extent of rupees three lakhs, by the issue of whole and half shares, of which due notice has already been given to you on the 6th day of Jan. last. The necessary building to receive the new machinery is already nearly completed, and a portion of the machinery has also arrived, and the remainder is shortly expected. It will be placed in the building as fast as possible. In consequence of the engines requiring some repairs being done, the mill was obliged to be stopped for about three weeks of the year, which has curtailed profit to that extent. Your directors are pleased to report that the mill is working satisfactorily. Your directors have covered your mill with insurance for the sum of Rs. 4,70,000, and Rs. 2,55,000 on cotton, piece-goods, yarn, and stores amounting to Rs. 7,25,000.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report; declaring a dividend of Rs. 65 per share; re-electing Messrs. Damodhar Thackersey Moljee and Vandravandas Purshotumdas as directors of the company and re-appointing Messrs. Framjee Tamooljee and Fakirjee Muncherjee as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. A vote of thanks was then tendered to the directors, secretaries, treasurers and agents of the company for the creditable manner the affairs of the company were conducted. The usual vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman and the meeting terminated.

A LIBEL CASE AT DEHRA DHOON.

IN the Assistant Superintendent's Court, Dehra Dhoon, the case of criminal defamation Fitch *vs.* Purcell, Mrs. Purcell, and Barrow, has been heard. Pundit Annund Narain appeared for the accused. The defamation complained of was contained in two or three issues of a paper, named *Indian Mail and Mussoorie News*, of which the accused is editor and manager, and his wife Mrs. Purcell, registered proprietress. This paper is printed for accused at Saharanpore.

Mr. Quarry opened the case, by reading the objectionable paragraphs to the Court, and commenting on them, and putting the papers containing them on the record as evidence.

Mr. T. W. Fitch was then sworn, and deposed: I am the official secretary of the Race Meetings in Calcutta. I am also Secretary at other Race Meetings, for which I am not paid. I was Secretary of the Himalayan Club for seven years. The paper which contains the defamatory matter was given to me by Mr. C. F. Stowell on the morning of the 12th of March, at Mussoorie. It was received by that morning's post. I was present in Mr. Stowell's office when the post arrived. I did not open the paper. I had no doubt, when I read it that the objectionable paragraph alluded to me. I arrived at the Roorkee platform of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway at Saharanpore on the morning of the 16th January. The paragraph only holds me up to ridicule. With regard to appearing on the platform bloated with sour beer, I have never been drunk in my life, and I never drink beer. The only relative I have ever had in Australia is an uncle who went there 40 years ago, and who has been lost sight of for at least 30 years. He never dealt in horses. I have never had any part whatsoever in any trade for bringing young women to India for immoral purposes. Mr. Lewis, with whose company I was, was a theatrical proprietor. He brought out a theatrical company from Australia. The members of Lewis's Company always had a reputation for morality. The company was managed by Mrs. Lewis. Herself and her sister-in-law were part of the company I joined the company in India as busines. Manager. I had nothing whatsoever to do with the engagement of any of the female or other members of the company. The imputation of bringing out women to India for immoral purposes, is totally false. I know of no circumstance during my lifetime that could give rise to such an imputation being made or that should lead people ever for a single moment to believe I ever did such a thing. When I was in Lewis's Company I was business manager, stage manager and I also use to act. I can explain why the expression "clown" is used in the objectionable paragraph. Some years ago in the case of Major Gordon *vs.* Mr. Northam, I was witness for the defence. In cross-examination Major Gordon asked me if I had ever been employed in Mr. Lewis's troupe as a buffoon jester or clown. The Court disallowed the question. Mr. Purcell, the accused, was popularly believed to be acting for Major Gordon as his adviser and as such appeared in Court with him. I can't say if he was in Court on the day in question. Major Gordon on one occasion took offence at some words of a song sung by me at a Choral Society rehearsal and the morning after when I was walking on the public road underneath my house with my child and bearer he came up to me and flourished a stick in my face. Hot words ensued, and it eventuated in my summoning him for assault. He was fined Re. 1 by Mr. Ross. No lawyer ever chased me from Court. The only possible light I can throw upon this circumstance, is that one day when I was returning from the Mussoorie Kutchery, I passed Major Gordon and Mr. Purcell. The latter called out after me some insulting epithets. I took not the slightest heed of them, but walked on on my way home, neither increasing nor slackening my pace. When I read the sentence in the objectionable paragraph, I looked upon it as written for the purpose of throwing an unfavourable imputation on my courage, and likewise to hold me up to ridicule. I have never been forbidden by any stewards of any race meetings to take part in any lotteries; but as a matter of fact the stewards of race meetings have generally asked me to give them my assistance. I keep no race horses, so I don't at all understand what is meant by the accused by saying I imported race horses to drive all others off the turf. The prospects of the next Dehra Meeting, of which I am honorary secretary, was drawn up by a body of officers in Lucknow. I have never reserved my talents in for my own benefit, but have always assisted to the best of my poor abilities any theatrical company or body of amateurs who have come up to Mussoorie without payment. With regard to the matter of the band committee, of which I was a member, a dispute arose with the Officers of the Goorkhas on a matter that is public property (every one is aware of the facts). I called on my Commanding Officer, and asked for a Court of Enquiry, but he said he was quite satisfied with my explanation. I am a Captain in the Mussoorie Volunteers, and also a Honorary Magistrate within the jurisdiction of the Mussoorie Municipality.

Cross-examined by accused in person: I am prosecuting you as editor and manager of the *Indian Mail*. I have knowledge as to who is the actual writer of the articles objected to. I can produce evidence to show that you are the editor and manager. The articles have been written with the intention of ridiculing me. I can't say as yet from my own knowledge if they have injured me with regard to my trade or occupation.

Q.—What were you doing before you joined Mr. Lewis's Theatrical Company?

Disallowed by the Court.

Accused: I wish to show by what I shall elicit from Mr. Fitch, that he never had any reputation.

Allowed.

Mr. Fitch: I was doing very many things, but I can't call to mind all I did before joined Lewis's Company; but amongst others I was in Spence's Hotel Company in Calcutta. When I was with Mr. Lewis I was never charged by him with cheating. I was with Lewis's Company at Simla. I was not discharged by Mr. Lewis at Simla. I was never discharged by Mr. Lewis at all; I left him of my own accord in Calcutta. After leaving Mr. Lewis, I was in charge of Messrs. Kellner & Co.'s refreshment room at Allyghur. I left this to manage Mr. Scott's Hotel in Mussoorie. I only stayed there three months. I was in the employment of the East Indian Railway as Guard and Platform Assistant at the Dinapore Station. When I was there, I was secretary to the Library of the Railway Institute. There were squabbles concerning the accounts both when I took over the Secretaryship and also when I resigned it. I was never accused of embezzling any of the money belonging to it.

Question by accused: Did you in collusion with a Post Office clerk show a fictitious Post Office receipt for money remitted to England by you for books which you never remitted.

Mr. Fitch, (with great indignation).—Never, nor was I dismissed from the East Indian Railway. I was never in the Punjab Railway.

The Magistrate: Mr. Purcell, you have for upwards of five and twenty minutes been going through a series of examinations which lead to nothing. Unless I can see what you are trying to prove, I must put a stop to it.

Mr. Purcell: I'm coming to it, I'm coming to it, Sir.

Court: Well, come to it, or I must put a stop to this style of thing.

I joined Mr. Goslet in business in 1872 in Meerut as auctioneer. I was a partner. I never brought away goods belonging to the firm from Meerut to Saharunpore without Mr. Goslet's permission. There was no Court or Police case regarding such a matter in Saharunpore; that is, regarding goods being brought away without permission. There was a suit in the Judge's Court, both in Meerut and Saharunpore, under the Contract Act concerning the dissolution of partnership. In the case of Gordon *vs.* Northam, as far as I can remember, I never denied having been committed to the High Court, but said the case had never come on. The sentence in the article objected to regarding this distinctly shows malice. I will explain the whole circumstance. Some years ago, I think in 1872, I was charged with defaming a young lady. The defamation consisted in my repeating a conversation I had heard, and what I had heard said about her by another individual. I did not deny having done this, and gave the name of my informant to the Magistrate. In those days the Cantonment Magistrate had no jurisdiction over European subjects, and the case was, therefore, as a matter of routine, transferred to the High Court. Before the time fixed for the case to come on arrived, it came to the knowledge of the complainant's friends that I had been the victim of another man's tongue, and they applied for permission to withdraw the case against me. Mr. Jardine, the Government prosecutor, did not object, and no evidence being put in for the complaint, the case was dismissed. I paid all complainant's friends all their legal expenses in the case. In the case of Gordon *vs.* Northam Major Gordon cross-examined me about this case; and not satisfied with my replies, applied for a summons against me for perjury. This the Magistrate refused to grant. But afterwards a commission was issued, and evidence taken at Meerut. The witnesses were examined by the accused Purcell. The Magistrate on hearing the evidence also refused the summons. Shortly after this, I went to England. During my absence they appealed to the High Court, and were again refused. D. Buckstone is a name I sometimes assume on the stage, and have been entered as such in the play bills. I have also acted under various others names, a common occurrence in the profession, and called "Acting names." I believe the allusions with regard to myself in the articles objected to were done for the purpose of lowering my character and holding me up to ridicule, and I consider the article entitled, "The Clown," and also the remarks in the other issues, as distinct malice on the part of the accused. They would have the effect if any one read them of lowering my reputation in that person's estimation; particularly if he was unacquainted with me. When Major Gordon threatened to assault me, I did not take my child in my arms. I was carrying my child when Major Gordon came up to me. Mr. Mayhew of Meerut was my father-in-law. It was here elicited from a statement of the accused that in the article entitled, "The Clown," he had alluded to Mr. Fitch's father-in-law as his ancestor. This ignorance on the part of the writer caused a laugh both from the Bench and all those present.

Mr. Quarry asked the Court particularly to note that the accused, in explanation of the word ancestor, meant Mr. Mayhew, Mr. Fitch's father-in-law.

The Court: Mr. Purcell, you are taking up the time of the Court, I cannot see with what object; you have not with your cross-examination advanced one step further.

Mr. Purcell: I am coming to it—I am coming to it, Sir.

Court: Well, if you do not come to an end quickly I must make an end of this.

Mr. Fitch's cross-examination continued:—Mr Mayhew was a horse dealer in Meerut and Mussoorie. I don't remember when he left the country. I can't say if just before leaving he borrowed a large sum of money to purchase horses in Australia. I knew Mr. and Mrs. Hurst of Rajpur. I was employed by them as the Manager of their hotel in Mussoorie for over two years. I was never accused by them of not having my accounts perfectly correct. I was, as I have already stated, seven years Secretary of the Himalayan Club in Mussoorie. I know the present Manager of the Hampton Court Hotel. His name is Moncoutier. He was Steward when I was Secretary to the Himalayan Club. Whilst I was Secretary, the Club Committee permitted me to take commission from tradesmen. I was partner with Mr. Stowell in starting an Hotel business in Mussoorie. I am not in partnership with him in the business of the Himalayan Hotel.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Apl. 4.—Town Council Meeting, 2-30 p.m.
Corporation Meeting, 4 p.m.
Lecture, Free Church, Khetwadi, 8-30 p.m.
Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, 5 p.m.
Viceroy arrives at Sutna.
Anderson's Comedy Co., Gaiety.
„ 5.—Lahore Spring Races.
Bhownugger Cotton Manufacturing Co., 3 p.m.
Viceroy arrives at Lucknow and halts.
„ 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
Volunter Club Dance.
Tennent Challenge Cup Competition.
„ 7.—Lahore Spring Races.
Lecture, Free Church College, 8-30 p.m.
„ 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
Viceroy leaves Lucknow.
Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., 3 p.m.
General Meeting, Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m.
Presidency Medal Rifle Competition.
„ 10.—Dehra Spring Races.
New Apollo Press Co., 4 p.m.
Second Criminal Sessions.
„ 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Viceroy arrives at Murree and halts for four days.
Town Council 3 p.m.
Second Criminal Sessions.
„ 12.—Dehra Spring Races.
Second Criminal Sessions.
„ 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
„ 14.—Khandesh S. & W. Co., 3 p.m.
„ 16.—Viceroy leaves Murree.
„ 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
„ 21.—Viceroy arrives at Srinugger, halting for two-and a-half days.
„ 25.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
„ 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
Viceroy returns to Srinugger.
May 1.—Viceroy arrives at Rampore.
„ 9.—Quet

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FURNISHED HOUSE on Malabar Hill, TO LET. Rent, Rs. 165.—Apply to R. H. BAKER.

EVERYBODY that has seen our Glassware and Crockery say with one voice how can we sell them so cheap. Well, then, don't lose the opportunity. Apply sharp.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ON VIEW.—Mr. F. Kirby's very valuable household furniture, by Wimbridge and John Roberts ; Horses, English-built carriages, &c., at Mount Napean Road, Malabar Hill.

AUCTION SALE of surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. F. Muraglia & Co., consisting of marble tables and teapoys, figures, fountains, vases, &c., at Apollo Bunder, TO-DAY, at 3·30 p.m.

THE EYE-WITNESSES to the DISTURBANCE at the Band Stand last evening re the WHITE POODLE, are requested to kindly communicate their names to Mr. JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER, who also cordially thanks those European and Parsee gentlemen who thus rendered such valuable assistance.—Henshaw's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED, a PRACTICAL SPINNER. European preferred.—Apply to "S.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED ENGAGEMENT in a Banking-House, Merchant's or Joint Stock Company's office in any capacity. Security and references.—Apply "FIDES," this Office.

WANTED, a competent PARSI, thoroughly experienced in English and Gujrati correspondence. Salary handsome.—Apply to "B. D.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a couple of BULL-DOG PUPS of good breed. Apply stating price, &c., to A. R. MAYES, Assistant Engineer, Agar, Western Malwa.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

TO BE LET, THIRD FLOOR of House No. 23, Church Gate Street. Monthly rent, Rs. 40.—Apply First Floor.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £349,974-10-10 Stg.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

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MATHERAN—CLARENDON HOTEL is now open to visitors, with EXCELLENT table and accommodation. Terms very moderate. Apply to the Proprietor.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwar, Replete with every comfort. Best view. Excellent Table. First-rate Wines. Terms moderate. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor.

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A FIRST-CLASS CLUB HOTEL for Parsee Gentlemen at "Langholm House," Mahableshwar. Entrance fee, Rs. 25 per annum. Board and Lodging Rs. 4 per day. Only 40 Members admitted. Apply to the Proprietors, Fountain Hotel, Mahableshwar

DR. DHUNJEEBHOY RUTTONJEE, Tent Merchant, New and Second-Hand tents for sale and hire.

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SUPERIOR GRUYERE Fresh Chestnuts, Sweet Limes, Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Milan Sausages, Cacio Cavallo Malaga Raisins.—P. CASSANELLO & Co., 40 Medows Street.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment. Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Alberts, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

CHILDREN'S BASSINETTES and PERAMBULATORS with and without rubber tyers, Morocco lined, with reversable hoods. Excellent finish.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Horaby Row, Bombay.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as the effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, are certain in their curative in bottles ONLY. Is. 1½. "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the Postmaster-General, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, 1888, at 2 p.m. at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office, beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, periodicals, samples of cloth, and silk, cigarettes, manure, blanket, tan, scarf, gloves, vaccination lymphs, price lists, photos, &c., &c.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay : Six large chairs.

Also by order of the concerned : Few cases of preserved fruits (Strawberries and Raspberries).

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SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture. Soundy's fine toned cottage Piano with iron frame. Victoria, Arab horse, harness, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Nawab's Bungalow (formerly Freemasons' Hall) Nesbit Lane, Byculla, the whole of the abovementioned valuable furniture, &c., &c., the property of L. A. WATKINS, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

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The property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3.

OWING to the holidays we have no telegraphic advices from London since those referred to in our report of Saturday evening.

Yesterday's message from New York advises a further decline of 1-16 in spot Cotton, at 9⅞ cents. Futures had also receded, closing for July 15 points lower at 9·89 cents, the quotation for August being 9·94 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports since Friday were but 6,000 bales, against 10,000 bales for the corresponding two days last year, and 15,000 bales in 1886.

The Liverpool Cotton Market reopened this morning after the holidays quiet ; probable sales, 8,000 bales ; Imports 7,000 bales.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	9,71,964
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	1,17,706
Other Deposits	Dec.	14,07,267
Government Securities	Dec.	15,819
Loans	Dec.	58,854
Bills Discounted	Inc.	5,18,474
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	25,760
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	9,73,894

The returns issued this afternoon embraces only four days of last week, and as might be expected from the anticipatory withdrawals which generally take place before holidays, the item of private Deposits in the above table shows a considerable diminution. Discounts at the same time had increased sensibly ; and though Loans fell off slightly, the net expansion in the trade demand is represented by nearly 18¾ lakhs. Owing, however, to a material increase in Government Deposits, the Cash Balance shows a falling off of but 9¾ lakhs.

COTTON.—Although this market was open yesterday the tone was much quieter than that which prevailed during the latter part of last week, and only a small business was transacted in ready stuff, the reported purchases aggregating some 1,000 bales of Wudwan, at Rs. 190-200 ; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 197-206 ; Bengals, at Rs. 175½-76 ; and Antni at Rs. 173. Some contracts were also made, for May delivery, in Antni, at Rs. 164½ ; and Dharwar, at Rs. 202½ per candy. To-day there has not been much demand from exporters, or for arrival Cotton, though we have heard of some enquiry for "Fully Good" Bhownuggur, forward, at 104 ; and about 1,000 bales more Dharwar have been booked for May at yesterday's rate ; but a considerable business has been done in ready Cotton comprising Bengals, at Rs. 175-80½ ; Barsee at Rs. 218-19 ; Dhulia, at Rs. 186½ ; Dhollera, at Rs. 202½ ; and Wudwan, at Rs. 194-6. A little old Compta also changed hands, at Rs. 175 per candy. Prices may be called steady at the previous level with the exception of those for Broach, which are Rs. 2 per candy higher, owing to the reduced estimates of the outturn of this crop, to which we have already alluded. We hear to-day from the districts that the "best" quality of the season is now becoming scarce. *Wheat* continues dull at our last quotations, and we hear of nothing of importance having been done in this article during the holidays.

SEEDS.—In *Linseed*, on the other hand, business to the extent of some 2,000 tons is reported, partly in the shape of the cancellation of contracts with dealers by European sellers, and in fresh contracts with buyers for export, for April-May delivery. The market is weak, and we quote Rs. 5-12-0 and Rs. 5-15-0 per cwt. for small and bold Brown, respectively. *Rapeseed* of the new crop is in fair demand at our last quotations ; and supplies are now arriving of all varieties. *Poppy Seed* is dull, and the forward rate has declined to Rs 6-7-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay from Friday to yesterday, both days inclusive, have been as follows :—

Cotton	26,479 bales.
Wheat	166,7231 cwt.
Linseed	64,823 "
Rapeseed	16,099 "
Gingelly	12,181 "
Poppy Seed	6,714 "
Groundnuts	7,014 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. We quote 20s. to 21s. 3d. for Cotton to the United Kingdom, and 18s. 9d. per ton for Seeds and Wheat. To Continental Ports 21s. 3d. per ton is the general rate all round. 27s. 6d. and 30s. to 31-6d. at a par of Exchange, are quoted for Trieste and Venice.

EXCHANGE has been quiet, and rates rather nominal in the absence of advices from home. Calcutta is unaltered. Some business has been done at our quoted rates for 3 months' sight Credits, and Bank demand ; and at 1s. 4½d. for private Wire Transfers. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 7-16d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 4½d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Francs	do.	1-75	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at 99⅝ for Fours for Money, the account rates having been 98⅝ for this month's account, and 98⅝ for the end of May ; but we have not heard of much business passing. 4½ per cent. Paper is quoted at 105½ nominal.

SHARES.—There has not been much doing in this market to-day, but such changes as have occurred in Mill shares show an improved feeling for this scrip. Luckmidas Khimji have advanced Rs. 10 ; Manockji Petit, Rs. 7½ ; City of Bombay Manufacturing, and Connaught, Rs. 5 ; and Framji Petit, and Ripon, Rs. 2½ each. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher. Bombay-Burma Trading have moved up Rs. 50 for the first issue and Rs. 20 for the second. Bapty Brothers Flour are Rs. 10 down.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 29th March as compared with the statement of the 24th March 1888 :—

LIABILITIES.	March 24. Rs.	March 29. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,67,316	61,39,280
do. at Branches	28,18,186	27,00,480
Other Deposits	3,11,40,758	2,97,33,491
Post Bills	10,941	10,041
Cash Credits undrawn	12,55,973	11,79,043
Rs	5,30,42,274	5,24,12,335
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	35,92,889	35,77,0 7
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	45,11,998	43,95,061
Loans, on Security of do	28,82,184	28,23,280
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,790	3,550
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,53,55,101	2,58,73,587
Stamps	28,383	28,355
Dead Stock Rs. 5,36,756 Amt. applied in reduction 2,35,000	3,01,756	3,02,350
Bullion	1,24,600	1,14,800
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,02,769	5,28,529
Cash and Currency Notes	1,57,39,597	1,47,65,793
	5 30 42 274	5,24,12,335

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT QUETTA.

BIRTH

PLOWDENS—March 26, at Quetta, the wife of R. C. Plowden, Punjab Police, of a daughter.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

WALTER—February 10, on board the s. s. Rohilla, after a few days' illness. Florence Isabel, third daughter of Sir Edward Walter, R. C. B.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1888.

THERE is one aspect of the question of the proposed transfer of Sind which those of the public who are interested in the matter should not lose sight of. It is that—assuming the transfer is ultimately resolved upon by the Secretary of State—it should not be effected without a coincident adjustment of the claims of the Bombay Presidency for territorial compensation in another direction. We attach much importance to the coincidence of the adjustment both on general and on special ground. The special ground is that unless territory is added to the Presidency on one side at the same time that it is taken away on the other the prospects of ultimate compensation would be very small. "Now or never" may be too sharp a definition of the probabilities of the case, but we believe it would be approximately correct. The general ground is that no territorial change can properly be made without taking account of its influence upon the country as a whole—that something more, therefore, than the special interests of Sind and possibly of the Punjab, something more even than the military interests which are understood to be of primary importance in the consideration of the question, has to be taken into account in deciding whether Sind shall be retained as a part of this Presidency or detached from it. The Government of India, which should have no provincial preferences of any kind, may be trusted, we believe, to deal with this question on broad general grounds with the map of India before them, and not that of the frontier provinces alone. If by any unlucky chance they should be persuaded to deal with the destiny of Sind to-day, and to put off until to-morrow the territorial rearrangements which should be consequential upon it, the to-morrow might never come, for the longer they delayed the postponed task the less chance would there be of its ever being executed. The difficulties in the way of deferred enterprises have an awkward tendency to grow ; they would grow in this case until the Government of India had, upon paper, put a fine fabric of impossibility between our claims and their fulfilment. It is to be hoped that the Government of Bombay, if they have to part with Sind, will take care that the case for compensation shall be put forward without delay, and without reticence. The large and increasing intercourse between the Presidency and the Central Provinces, which is certain to be even greater when the Nagpur-Bengal Railway brings an even wider area of them into direct connection with Bombay, makes the matter one of great local interest, and we believe that public opinion would strongly support the efforts of the Government of Bombay to bring about the annexation of these flourishing and progressive provinces to a Presidency with which they have so much in common.

THE important debate which arose on Mr. Slagg's motion impugning the frontier policy of the Government of India as leading to financial difficulties affecting the material and moral welfare of the country gained in comprehensiveness and in interest by the ingenuity which formed the ground of Sir John Gorst's complaints that "two perfectly distinct subjects had been mixed up." The connecting link between the frontier policy and the extension of the sale of intoxicating liquors, was, of course, the revenue which it was found necessary to raise in order to meet the increase of expenditure on the frontier. The Under-Secretary of State for India, in the course of a very carefully prepared and very able speech, denied that the question of revenue had anything to do with frontier policy, grounding his denial on the proposition that it is the duty of the Government to make the frontier safe without any reference to questions of revenue, and that if necessary or desirable the cost of making the frontier of India secure might have been borne by a loan. This may be admitted, but it does not touch the heart of the controversy, which turns upon the answer to the question whether the frontier policy, costly as it admittedly is, can be justified by the necessities of the case. Mr. Slagg's contention is that the policy now in "mad career" on the frontier is the negation of the Lawrentian policy, of which Sir Richard Temple was for years the able exponent, that it contemplates a forward movement which will bridge the distance between the Russians and ourselves, and is involving us in the wasteful expenditure of £10,000,000 of money, in addition to the £50,000,000 which we have expended since Lord Lytton's time in establishing ourselves in a corner of Afghanistan. He affirms that our policy in that country is not a defensive but an aggressive one, for in our present position we are bound to occupy the country to defend it if the Russians cross the delimitated frontier, or if anarchy supervene on the Amir's death. This view of the case was contested by Sir Richard Temple, who maintained that the present policy was the one which he had advocated twenty years ago, and that there is no intention of occupying Afghanistan, or even of going to Kandahar. This assurance was qualified, however, by the admission that Kandahar would be a good strategic position in which to resist an invasion of Afghanistan by the Russians, for if defeated there an enemy would have no retreat, and must either succumb or surrender.

It seems to us that in thus dealing with the subject a strategic advantage was given by Mr. Slagg to Sir Richard Temple as well as to his other adversaries. It may be accepted as settled that the Government of India is perfectly justified in strengthening the frontier of India by defensive works, and by the construction of railways and roads which will render the task of holding those works independent of difficulties arising from defective communications and deficiencies of transport. On this point Sir E. Hamley's excellent speech left nothing in doubt. As that experienced officer said a railway might have been built at a less cost than the price of the camels and bullocks and ponies which were used up in the last Afghan war, when the British soldiers in the field had only an Afghan army to encounter. Whether the decisive movements of a campaign are to be made at this side of the frontier or beyond it, is not a question which a civilian like Mr. Slagg can usefully discuss. The mover of the resolution should have confined himself to pointing out that thirty thousand men had been added to the strength of the army of India, avowedly to defend the North-Western frontier, and that when they were provided they were found to be so little required for that purpose that they were to a man sent off a thousand miles beyond the other extremity of the Empire to find employment near the confines of China. He would then have occupied a much stronger position both in regard to his criticism of the frontier policy in the North-West, and of the annexation of Upper Burma in the South-East. That well considered measures had to be taken to render the North-West frontier secure it is idle to call in question. Such measures were begun in Lord Ripon's time ; they have never been relaxed since, and they cannot be safely discontinued now. The vulnerable side of the Government policy is to be sought in the premature addition to the strength and the consequent cost of the army, and the almost simultaneous employment of that army in a distant and extensive conquest which has added seriously to the financial difficulties which confront the country. Will the apologists for those two measures venture to say that had they foreseen that the 30,000 additional troops would not be needed even yet on the North-West, and that the annexation of Burma would entail a loss of two millions a year to the Treasury, they would not have advised the Government to hold its hand ?

Lord Randolph Churchill, in a speech to which Mr. J. M. Maclean paid the deserved compliment that it raised the tone and the importance of the debate, supported Mr. Slagg's purpose in bringing forward the motion, but denounced him for importing into his speech what his lordship termed partisan ferocity. In point of fact there was much more ferocity in Lord Randolph's attack upon Indian Finance than is to be found in Mr. Slagg's address. Having defended the policy of the annexation of Burma, and the policy of frontier defence, which the member for Burnley had arraigned, and delivered himself of the confession that both policies give him the utmost gratification, his lordship went on to pronounce that the financial condition of India was most grave. "Nothing," he said, "could well be graver, and it requires the most careful and concentrated attention of the House of Commons." The famine fund, which was suspended in 1885 when it was hoped that things would improve, and that the operation of the fund would be revived, has been eaten up by the Government of India. The fund is entirely gone, and not only that, but the ultimate resources of taxation have been resorted to and the Government in time of profound peace has increased the salt tax to the amount of one million and seven hundred thousand pounds a year. Besides this, the Government has imposed a petroleum tax, which, to obtain a comparatively small sum, will oppress and irritate the poor on whom it chiefly falls. While all this has been done the development of railway enterprise has been checked and will not be revived for some years to come. "The result," said his lordship, "is that you have positively got to the end of your taxation, what with an increased expenditure owing to the necessity for an increased military force, with an increased expenditure for the defence of the frontier, and the annexation of Burma, and with an increased expenditure owing to the fall of Silver." We are glad to see that the ex-Secretary of State for India places prominently in the list of misfortunes the increased military force of thirty thousand men, and the annexation of Burma, for both of which he personally was mainly responsible. He rejoices in the responsibility, which is certainly better than seeking to evade it. All the same, had his lordship foreseen what he now sees, the Indian Treasury would be four millions a year better than it is: the thirty thousand men would be a resource for the future, and the annexation of Burma would have stopped short—as was the original intention—at the mediatising of that country for diplomatic and imperial purposes. As things are now the ex-Secretary of State has to own that the financial situation of India is worse than it has ever been since the British Government took over the government of the country. It is easy to ask Mr. Slagg tauntingly whether he proposes to evacuate Burma, and to bring the expenditure on frontier defences to an end. The question is whether the expenditure on those two heads might not have been largely diminished had there been a little more foresight and prudence in the councils of Government when it was incurred. The remedy which his lordship suggests is wholesale retrenchment in the cost of Indian administration. His lordship dwells upon a fact which we have already pointed out, that during recent years the cost of collecting the revenue has portentously increased—far beyond the increase of revenue. In the fifteen years between 1870 and 1885 the land revenue increased £744,000, while the cost of collection was increased by £1,188,000. In the same period the revenue from opium showed an increase of £863,000, at an increase of £1,146,000 for collection. The collection of the revenue from land, opium and salt had cost at the end of the fifteen years £2,322,000 more than in 1870. The same tendency to increased cost is observable in all branches of the administration, and his lordship wound up by declaring that if the Government of India be not compelled to pursue a policy of retrenchment, the financial condition will not be far removed from insolvency. Holding this view it is to be hoped that his lordship will do something more than merely cry "Retrenchment ! Retrenchment !" while advocating measures of high policy involving ruinous expenditure. He might do a good deal to arrest a financial catastrophe by familiarising public opinion in England with the idea of substituting a local army for service in India, which will give a greater measure of strength at a less outlay than is involved in the present system of garrisoning India with the short time soldiers of her Majesty's regiments primarily raised for Home service. This change would effect a great saving in the military expenditure which now has a constant tendency to increase. Another drastic reform which we commend to his lordship is the enforcement of the principle that not only the pay but the pensions of all who accept public service in India shall be reckoned in the currency of India—due respect being paid to existing contracts. It is much more satisfactory to find a statesman of so much force of character and of so much influence speaking out strongly in words of warning than to hear Sir Richard Temple bidding us to be of good cheer, as the limits of taxation in India has not yet been reached. There is a margin left yet, this old finance minister chuckles. The income tax, he bids us remember, can bear many more turns of the screw, and so can even the enhanced salt tax. A tobacco tax is also possible, "the resources of civilisation" being inexhaustible. This is perilous stuff, which, like the song of the Syren, might lead those who gave ear to it, to destruction. What is absolutely essential is that the Government and the country shall realise in time that if we have not yet come to the end of the financial tether we have come very near the end of it.

MR. BUDROODIN TYABJI, as President of the Madras Congress, has written a letter in which he endeavours to remove a prevalent misconception, as he deems it to be, concerning the working of the Congress. That misconception is that the Congress being predominatingly Hindu, resolutions prejudicial to the interests of the Mussulmans as a whole may any day be carried by the sheer weight of numbers. But Mr. Budroodin says that not only has this never been the case, but that he has induced the standing committees to pass a rule to the effect that any subject to which the Mussulman delegates object, unanimously or nearly so, must be excluded from all discussion in the Congress. This, we suppose, will ensure harmony in the Congress, but it may limit the area of discussion in a very remarkable degree. If, as some of the more enthusiastic delegates think, the Congress is to be the forerunner of an Indian Parliament, this is a timid disciplining for future responsibility—a *cloture* in advance which is strangely opposed to the genius and method of a deliberative assembly. However, Mr. Budroodin is a practical man, and we should not be disposed to quarrel with him in his estimate of the difficulties which lie in the way when it is sought to give the semblance of national unity to a gathering of men of many races and creeds. But the more practical spirits at the Congress will have to ask themselves ere long if in rigidly excluding "all questions of a merely provincial character" as he claims to have done, the usefulness of these assemblies can be promoted. A Congress representative of all India has no doubt an appearance of authority which might be wanting in one whose members came from a narrower gathering ground. It gives greater opportunities for eloquence, greater opportunities for the enunciation of large abstractions. But as the more pressing wants of the populations of India are local, narrow, and even commonplace, we see no great advantage in that. There is very little of a practical character that can be predicated from a Madras platform with a common applicability to Madras and to the Punjab, to Bombay and to Behar, and yet it is precisely these provincial questions for the exclusion of which Mr. Budroodin takes credit for the Congress that have the closest concern for the people. It has been complained by eminently competent authorities that the Madras Congress, though rich in eloquence, was poor in saving commonsense. Perhaps a wholesome infusion of provincialism into its deliberations would have saved it from this.

"I DON'T want it—give it to Marriott" may very well have been said by Mr. Chamberlain when, on his return from America, a knighthood or something of the sort was offered to him. At any rate Mr. Marriott, the interesting and intelligent person who 'verted from Liberalism, and so long as Mr. Chamberlain stuck to Mr. Gladstone told so often the famous but familiar screw story to that gentleman's greater glory, and received lawyers letters in consequence—Mr. Marriott, we say, has got the honour which Mr. Chamberlain would not have, or something like it. As he was made Judge-Advocate-General for having seen the errors of Liberalism, and as that office has now been abolished, his knighthood looks like a substituted reward for having seen the error of his ways five years ago, and for having so well kept as a Tory the seat which he won as a Liberal.

MAJOR SELBY, apparently not satisfied with the way in which Lord Reay disregarded the advice given the other day by a contemporary to say what the Government meant by the Municipal Bill, and then to withdraw the accursed thing, has given notice of the following motion :—"That the Municipal Bill as finally passed by the Legislative Council be referred to the Committee of the whole Corporation for advice on the following points :—(*a*) Whether it is desirable to take further steps to try and obtain the further amendment of the Bill before it becomes law ? If not —(*b*) What resolution it is desirable for the Corporation to record—(1) Regarding the defects still remaining in the Bill. (2) Regarding those advances which, in the opinion of the Corporation, should have been made."

SANCTION has been given to the extension of the Morvi State Railway from Vankaneer to Rajkote.

THE death is announced of Khan Shri Babi Gazafar Khanji of the Manawadar branch of the Bantwa State, a third class Kathiawar Chief.

MR. HENVEY, the Resident at Jeypore, will succeed Sir Lepel Griffin as Agent to the Governor-General in Central India when the latter proceeds on furlough.

COLONEL JENKINS, the Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, retires from that position from the 31st ultimo. He is succeeded by Mr. Sydney Hartwell, who, however, retains the office of Traffic Manager also.

THE Viceroy and party left Allahabad for Sutna early on Saturday morning. A good deal of anxiety was felt on their arrival on Friday evening about the condition of Sir Mackenzie Wallace, who was so seriously indisposed that he had to be taken to the European General Hospital. He was much better, however, on Saturday and Monday, and will be able to rejoin the Viceregal camp at Lucknow.

THE Viceroy reaches Lucknow on the afternoon of the 5th. His three days there will be very quiet ones. The only public engagements are a garden party at Government House on the night of the 6th, and an entertainment given by the Talukdars on the evening of the 7th.

RAJA MOTI SINGH, of Poonch, is said to have intercepted a letter from Luchman Dass to his friend, Mean Nizamudin, lately dismissed with disgrace from the Prime Ministership of Poonch, inciting him to sedition and to the ruin of the State.

THE sudden death, some two months ago, of Mean Chater Singh, half-brother of his Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir, under very suspicious circumstances, has also yet to be brought home to the party suspected of his supposed poisoning. Whether sufficient proofs will be forthcoming is uncertain. Suspicion points in one interested direction, and a public trial is most desirable to clear up the matter.

THE Government have just purchased an extensive block of buildings at Southampton from the P. and O. Company as a depot for army stores, and all stores for shipment are to be transferred there from Woolwich as required, instead of being sent to Portsmouth as formerly.

TELEGRAMS from Lingtu, dated 29th March, state that authentic information has been received to the effect that 400 Tibetans have collected close to the Jalep Pass, about fourteen miles from there ; also that 1,000 more have left Chambi to join them. Reports say that the Tibetans are much dissatisfied with their Commander at Jeluk for having advanced beyond Lingtu. A party of Pioneers went that day to Gnatong to repair the road in that direction. They saw no signs of the enemy. Several more dead bodies of the enemy have been found near Jeluk ; bring

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FORMATION OF A FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, APRIL 2.

M. Floquet has succeeded in forming a Cabinet, composed as follows :—

M. Floquet, President of Council and Minister of Interior.
M. Goblet, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. Chas. de Freycinet " " War.
M. Peytral " " Finance.
M. Legrand " " Commerce.

THE EASTER MONDAY REVIEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The usual Volunteer manœuvres were carried out yesterday with great spirit and favourable atmospheric conditions at Eastbourne, Dover, Portsmouth and Aldershot.

The reviews passed off brilliantly, and the Volunteers were complimented on the intelligent manner in which they had fulfilled their part in the manœuvres.

A NEW KNIGHT.

The dignity of Knighthood has been conferred on the Right Hon. Wm. T. Marriott, the Conservative Member for Brighton.

THE GUZERAT PIG-STICKING MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, APRIL 3.

The final heat for the Salmon Pony Cup was ran to-day, and won by Mr. Askwith's Redskin.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

Sree Nath Roy, Fourth Judge, Small Cause Court, who obtained eight months' furlough, expired this morning. He had been suffering for months past with lung disease, and fever suddenly supervening proved fatal. The Court closed for to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 2.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here yesterday afternoon.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ballaarat arrived here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, APRIL 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, outward bound for Bombay, left here yesterday afternoon.

LISBON, APRIL 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 31st ultimo.

ADEN, APRIL 3.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Company's s.s. Medea, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 2.

10 p.m. ... ... 81·5

TUESDAY, APRIL 3.

6 a.m. ... ... 78·4
10 a.m. ... ... 87·8
2 p.m. ... ... 87·3
4 p.m. ... ... 86·0

THE Emperor William saw, from the time of his birth to his death, six Popes, eight emperors, fifty-two Kings, six Sultans in Europe, and twenty-one Presidents of the United States cease to reign ; the only four of the list still alive being Isabella, ex-Queen of Spain, Amadeo, ex-King of Spain, the ex-King of Naples, and ex-Sultan Murad. The eighty-nine others are all dead, the six Popes being Pius VI., Pius VII., Leo XII., Gregory XVI., and Pius IX. ; while the Emperors are Francis I. and Ferdinand I. of Austria, Napoleon I. and III. of France, and Paul I., Alexander I., Nicholas I., and Alexander II. of Russia. Among the fifty two Kings are three of England (George III., George IV., and William IV.), five of Sardinia and Sweden, four each of Bavaria, Denmark, Naples, and Spain, three of France, Holland, Portugal, and Prussia, two of Hanover and Wurtemburg, King Leopold I. of Belgium, King Otto of Greece, and King Jerome of Westphalia. The six Sultans of Turkey are Selim III., Mustapha IV., Mahmud II., Abd-ul-Med-id, Abdul-Aziz, and Murad ; while the twenty-one Presidents of the United States begin with George Washington and end with the immediate predecessor of Mr. Cleveland.

SOME correspondence of a painful nature has recently taken place in one of the local papers regarding an alleged misconducted funeral at Montgomery. It appears that a lady, the wife of the ex-Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery and at present Divisional Judge of Jhelum, died about a fortnight ago, and according to a correspondent the body was raced to the cemetry by natives, so that the Chaplain had to run to keep up. The husband declined to allow two Europeans, who followed, to render any aid, and the grave was allowed to remain uncovered for some days, and no death certificate was produced. Mr. Thomas Troward, the husband of the deceased, writes denying the allegation regarding the racing. He says that European assistance was declined as he thought the men were idlers, and he desired a quiet funeral. The grave was allowed to remain partially uncovered for some days owing to a misapprehension. Mr. Troward says that his wife died of heart-disease. In face of inquiries made by the local paper in question, the latter is not quite satisfied with the explanation. The matter will remain more or less in doubt, unless the Chaplain gives his version of the proceeding. Mr. Troward says that, on being asked, the chaplain did not consider a certificate of death necessary.

THE Japanese papers report a curious dispute between a native railway company and a German firm which contracted to supply rails. The company were informed, when about to conclude the contract, that German rails were not only cheaper, but superior in quality to the English rails. On their arrival, however, the company discovered that the whole supply were of British manufacture, and naturally enough, after the statements of the Germans as to the superiority and cheapness of their products, refused to accept them. The matter has, however, been compromised, but German credit is said to have suffered severely over the matter.

THE home papers announce the death of Lieutenant-Colonel James Metcalfe, C.B., of Aston-house, Stevenage, Herts. He entered the East India Company's service in 1835, and was appointed to the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry in 1836, being Adjutant of the regiment from 1839 to 1846. He was Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General of India, the Marquis of Dalhousie, from 1848 to 1853. On the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in 1857 he was nominated Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief of India, and in that capacity, as well as that of Commandant at head-quarters and Aide-de-Camp, he attended Lord Clyde, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., throughout the various military operations which led to the triumphant suppression of the Mutiny, including the relief of Lucknow, the battle of Cawnpore, the advance on Futtehgarh, the action on the Kalee Nuddee, the siege of Lucknow, the campaign in Rohilkund, the battle of Bareilly and the affair of Shahjahanpore, the campaign in Oude, the action at Doondea Khaira, and the Transgogra campaign, including the various affairs which resulted in the complete subjugation of the province of Oude. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath with brevet rank, for his services. Lieutenant-Colonel Metcalfe married, in 1852, Jose Eliza, daughter of Evelyn Meadows Gordon, of the Bengal Civil Service, and he retired from the service in 1861.

THE VICTORIA DOCK.

THE sea gate of the Victoria Dock was opened for the first time yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a few gentlemen connected with the Port Trust of Bombay. His Excellency Admiral Sir Frederick Richards was also present, and among others were the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, Col. Merewether, Chairman of the Port Trust, Sir Henry Morland, Port Officer, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. F. Charles, Mr. J. N. Campbell, Mr. G. Ormiston, the Engineer, and Mr. G. Manson, the Secretary of the Port Trust, and Mr. Kirby, of the firm of the contractors who built the dock. The gate having been opened a vessel, the Knight of St. John, was let in, and then another, called Nedjed, was let out. Then the bridge was swung round, and the gate was closed, the whole of the operations having been conducted under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Smith, the Dock Master. It is now something like a month since the dock has been brought into use through the channel of communication it has with the Prince's Dock. Many steamers are consequently already occupying berths in the new dock, and the wharves present a very busy scene.

MILITARY NEWS.

WITH a view to further reduce army references to Army Head-Quarters, it has been decided to allow general officers commanding divisions and districts to dispose of the following references in future :—(*a*) Transfer of native soldiers (Bengal and Bombay) ; (*b*) continuance of staff pay to ressaldar-major and subadar-major (Bengal and Bombay) ; (*c*), replacement of lost medals to native soldiers (applicable to the three Presidencies) ; (*d*) advances to Silladar cavalry under the provisions of Article 164, Army Regulations, India Volume 1, Part II. (Bengal and Bombay).

THEFTS of arms at Rawalpindi still continue. On the 9th instant a Martini-Henri rifle was stolen from the camp of the Northumberland Fusiliers ; and a rifle was also stolen from the lines of the 20th Punjab Native Infantry on the night of the 13th ultimo.

MAJOR F. H. R. DRUMMOND, of the 11th Lancers, at present officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, at Simla, has been appointed Private Secretary to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, vice Captain Davies.

MAJOR-GENERAL F. R. SOLLY-FLOOD, C. B., proceeding on temporary leave to Poorandhar from the 4th to the 13th instant, the command of the Station will devolve upon Colonel Ross, Commanding 26th Bombay Infantry, as next senior officer.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION AT MATHERAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Superintendent of Matheran has been invested with the powers of a third-class Magistrate to enable him to enquire into and try offences committed within the limits of his local jurisdiction. The reason why he has been so invested is obviously to save unnecessary trouble, hardship and expense to the parties concerned and their witnesses in having to go down to the Mamlutdar at Kurjut, who is also a Magistrate. The latter officer is fully aware of this, and yet he receives and disposes of complaints made to him against persons alleged to have committed offences within the local jurisdiction of the Superintendent. This course, besides being, in my opinion, illegal (*vide* section 177 of the Code of Criminal Procedure) and prejudicial to the accused, is a source of great annoyance, inconvenience and of unnecessary expense to the accused himself and his witnesses, who have to go down to Kurjut almost every day till the case is finally disposed of. Further, this course directly tends to lower the official position and dignity, as a Magistrate, of the Superintendent himself in the eyes of the ignorant people on the Hill. I think Government would do but justice to the residents of Matheran if they would be pleased to order the Mamlutdar at Kurjut not to receive and dispose of any complaint, unless specially directed to do so, which could and ought to be made to, and disposed of, by the third-class Magistrate at Matheran.—Yours, &c.,

A RESIDENT.

Matheran, April 1.

THE EURASIAN COLONY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The scheme described in your issue of the 21st ult., which some members of the Eurasian community have started with a view to establishing a colony out of Bombay, is one deserving of the support and sympathy of the public. It is however a matter of regret that the promoters of the scheme should have selected Ghatcooper for the field of their labours. Ghatcooper is known to be an unhealthy place and is far off from the sea. It seems to me that Andheri would be a more suitable place for the colony. It is nearer the sea, being about two miles distant from it, and is, I believe, a healthy district. It is, I am told, feverish for about two months of the year, but this cause of unhealthiness would vanish as more houses were built, and as the rice fields, which give rise to the fever, were filled up. The ground between Bandra and Andheri is being gradually built on, and I think that in a short time Andheri will become more popular with the Bombay public than it is now. I am informed that some Europeans have already taken a large plot of ground at Andheri for building houses and the Collector of Thana is advertising the lease of ground at Versova, which is near Andheri. If it is not too late, I would suggest to the promoters of the scheme abovementioned, the advisability of seeing some of the available sites at or near Andheri and ascertaining whether it would not be better to establish the proposed colony at that place.—Yours, &c.,

EURASIAN.

THE BENI-ISRAELITE SCHOOL AND THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have done the Beni-Israels a good service by taking up the subject of Mr. Haim Samuel's management of their School. The remarks of "Pro Bono Public" in your issue of this morning are quite appropriate and express the current of opinion of the Beni-Israels in general on the subject. It remains to be seen if Mr. Haim acts up to the suggestions of "Pro Bono Publico" as to utilizing Mr. Noor Mahomed's liberal donation in the most advantageous manner. The Hon'ble S. D. Sassoon is the chairman of the Bombay Branch of the Anglo-Jewish Association, and he will, it is hoped, take the trouble to see what are the immediate wants of our poverty-stricken community, and not allow any other but the right and the most advantageous use to be made of the School Fund.

ALPHA.

Bombay, April 3.

DEPREDATIONS IN THE POULTRY YARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Christian families at Girgaum are at present ruefully bemoaning the frenzy for midnight elopements which has infected the tenements of their gallinaceous subjects. Romance is reviving in the hearts of poultry! Every morning grandmama sets a howling that her favourite hen has stolen from her home and guardianship during the night. The Goanese cook, humble as he is, has great chivalric pretensions, and pays clandestine visits, at dead of night, to the habitations of poultry. Last year, on Easter Sunday, I remember shaking hands with a Goanese Fidalgo at midnight, as he was recrossing the threshold of my poultry quarters with a fine feathered hen held gallantly under his right arm (of course the Goanese cook knows etiquette ; hence the right arm). After acquitting myself of the preliminary formalities of introduction, I summoned the nearest policeman, who respectfully escorted the bridal pair to the police chowkey, where the "cheriah" was instantly awarded the enviable cheer of the lock-up. On the Easter Sunday of the present year (to keep up the anniversary) I gave a lover's embrace to Senhor Andre Joao Anton, knight of the saucepans, as he was groping for his feathered idols in the background of my neighbour's bungalow, at 11 p.m. I introduced him to the police, who recognized in him a frequent visitor of the House of Correction. Similarly, on Christmas days of two successive years it fell to my lot to open the hospitalities of bridewells to august Goanese Senhors for their heroic attempts to liberate my poultry from their thraldom. To grandmamas, to whom the cause of the disappearance of their feathered favourites is an unravelled mystery, this letter will afford some satisfaction.

Girgaum, April 3.

A. B. F.

THE *Bangalore Spectator* learns from a reliable source that the proposed transfer of Bangalore Fort to the Mysore Government in exchange for Government House here, which was pending the sanction of the Government of India for a long time, has now been definitely settled.

EYES AND EARS.

THE lecture, on eyes and ears which followed that of Rao Saheb Dalpatram Pranjiwan Khakhar on "The Artware of Cutch," was the sixth of the public lectures of the season delivered under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandli, on the 27th March, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, Mr. K. R. Kama presiding. The lecturer, Dr. Krishnarao B. Bullel, eye and ear surgeon, handled his subject in a very lucid and popular manner. He commenced as follows :—

THE EYE AND THE EAR LITTLE UNDERSTOOD.

Amongst all the organs of human organism the eye and the ear are the most important. The construction of the ear and the position assigned to it in the human frame are so peculiar that the existence of disorders in the ear is generally known only by their effects, such as deafness, discharge or pain. Neglect of treatment of diseases of the ear always leads to deafness. It is not the public only that is to blame for it ; the profession until lately, has paid little attention to a study of the diseases of the ear. Dr. H. Macnaughton Jones, in the introduction to his handbook on "Diseases of the Ear," says : "How constantly do we hear physicians, well informed on other matters, speak of any interference with the ear as 'poking' and 'meddling.' The cause of this is not far to seek. To the same source is attributable the want of knowledge of ophthalmic and laryngeal affections. The teaching of all the three organs—eye, ear, and throat—is too much neglected in the schools generally. An accurate knowledge of their diseases and pathology is not sufficiently insisted on. Students are satisfied with the most superficial idea of these special branches. In the eyes of students, too frequently, the goal of their education is their final."

THE STRUCTURE OF THE EAR.

The lecturer then proceeded to give a general outline of the anatomy of the organ of hearing. In doing so, he referred to the division of the ear into three parts—the external, the middle, and the internal ear—and briefly but clearly explained the structure and functions of each of these parts and the mechanism of hearing. He then classified the diseases of the ear according to the divisions of the ear. The external ear, said he, is subject to diffuse and circumscribed inflammation or boil. The middle ear is affected with acute and chronic catarrhal inflammation generally caused by cold, and with acute and chronic suppuration, the former, when neglected, often leading to the latter. The results of chronic suppuration are adhesions, polypi, exostoses, mastoid disease, caries and necrosis of temporal bone, cerebral abscess, pycemia, and paralysis. The internal ear is prone to serious hæmorrhagic and suppurative inflammation, but little is known of the pathology, signs and symptoms of the diseases peculiar to the internal ear, and they are diagnosed only by exclusion. The deafness resulting from such diseases is generally complete and permanent.

THE DANGERS OF A COLD.

The lecturer then explained the general causes and symptoms of ear diseases. He said eruptive fevers of all kinds are a frequent cause of ear diseases among children, and in this country ear and eye diseases are frequently the sequelæ of measles and small-pox. "Cold caught" is the most frequent source of ear trouble. This cold causes the temporary swelling and closure of the eustachian tube—a tube connecting the cavity of the throat with the cavity of the middle ear, and brings on temporary dulness of hearing. Frequent attacks of cold increase the danger and bring on deafness. The intermittent noise in the ear becomes in time a permanent defect, and each catarrhal attack favours the symptoms of deafness and noise in the ear. As these subside little attention is paid to them until permanent deafness necessitates advice. The same observations apply to attacks of tonsilitis, and so we find, the ordinary sore throat a frequent precursor of aural mischief.

DEAFNESS A HEREDITARY DISEASE.

Referring to heredity, he said, it is well known that deafness is one of those ailments which nature entails as a hereditary remainder of parental imperfections, and in it frequently we have a good exemplification of the law of atavism ; the defect appears to skip one generation and reappear in the next. Proceeding to the other causes of disorders in the ear, the lecturer impressed upon the audience that boxing ears was highly injurious. Rupture of the drumhead, extravasation of blood into the cavity of the tympanum or the internal ear, with some lesion of the nervous structure are, said he, a few of the consequences of injuries to the ear ; and every medical man should discountenance the habit, unfortunately only too prevalent, of

BOXING THE EARS

of children in schools by school-masters. Parents, added the lecturer, should raise a voice against it and the educational authorities should prohibit it by strict departmental injunctions. Regarding foreign bodies, he said, children very often introduce into their ears pieces of slate pen, small stones, and seeds. When small they remain undetected and gradually set up low inflammation resulting in deafness.

THE DANGERS OF SEA BATHING.

He next adverted to bathing in sea water as an important and frequent cause of impairment of hearing, resulting in tympanic inflammation, the consequence of the passage of sea-water into the tympanic cavity, and recommended that sea bathing and particularly diving should be avoided by those in whom hardness of hearing had commenced, adding that a little cotton-wool should be worn into the ears while swimming or diving.

SYRINGING THE EAR IS MISCHIEVOUS.

With reference to syringing, the lecturer said : "Perhaps more harm is done to the ear by useless and forcible syringing, and the continuous and mischievous dropping of oil into the meatus than by any other practices. It may be stated as a general rule in aural therapeutics, that, save in the removal of foreign bodies and plugs of ear-wax from the meatus, forcible syringing is injurious to the ear. In the instance of children, especially, syringing must be conducted with care and gentleness. Ignorance of the proper mode of syringing the ear makes almost three-fourths of the syringing now carried out in the case of children by parents and nurses in India absolutely useless." The majority of aural surgeons, continued he, preferred dry treatment for suppurative inflammation of the middle ear, and in his short experience he had found that dry treatment succeeded better than the moist one.

SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE.

Having described the etiology of diseases of the ear, the lecturer proceeded briefly to describe their general symptomatology, saying that the three most prominent symptoms generally met with in almost every case of ear-disease were pain, discharge and deafness. Pain, more or less violent, said he, is present in all acute inflammatory affections of the ear, such as ordinary boil and abscess of the meatus, and in inflammations and acute perforation of the drum membrane. It radiates over the side of the head and face and is frequently accompanied by frontal ache and great intolerance of light. In children especially is the occurrence of pain of importance, as it is often the only guide to the malady from which the little ones suffer ; the carrying of the hand to the head and to the affected ear, drawing the attention of friends and physician to the seat of mischief long before the occurence of discharge. Pure and simple neuralgia of the ear is a thing of rare occurrence. Discharge from the ear must always be regarded as a sign secondary to some diseased state of the auditory passages and one which must be dealt with only after ascertaining its exact source. Nothing can be more mischievous than to regard the mere discharge as the disease and to go on treating it as such. It is of great importance to know the source of the discharge, for without ascertaining it the prognosis of the case would be wrong and the treatment adopted would be necessarily a failure.

NOISES IN THE EAR.

As to deafness, it is more or less always present in all ear affections. Deafness due to the chronic catarrh of the middle ear, continued he, is very often insidious, but is generally preceded by noises in the ear, and the continued noise in the ear should serve as a warning to those who may be suffering from it, that they should take proper medical advice. The loss of hearing and the changes wrought by disease in the auditory passage do not often coincide. They are at times in the inverse ratio. There is, said he, also a fourth symptom, which is very annoying. It is tinnitus or noise in the ear. This is often present in nearly all affections of the ear. It is generally due to blood pressure brought on by an altered state of the auditory passage. Patients often liken it to the sound they habitually hear, such as humming, buzzing, whistling, &c. The lecturer next described briefly the hygienic precautions to be taken to prevent frequent recurrence of cold in the head and throat. He advised those subject to take cold very often and on slight cause to bathe in cold water, but to avoid living in damp cold weather and to wear clothing suited to different seasons.

SUSCEPTIBILITY TO COLD.

Referring to the so-called warm muffler round the neck, he said, that the use of it made one more subject to take cold. The susceptibility to catch cold on a slight cause originates in the altered condition of the mucous membrane of the nose and the throat, which should be properly attended to. Children are more liable to suffer from ear-disease, particularly after eruptive fevers. In their helpless state it is the duty of parents to attend to their sufferings. Suppuration of the middle ear, when neglected in childhood, always produces destructive changes in the auditory passages resulting in deafness. It is said by wise men, and justly said too, that parents cannot bestow on their children a better inheritance than a sound health. In conclusion, the lecturer said : "I have endeavoured to place before you the chief causes and symptoms of the diseases of the ear. If you will only try to avoid the causes (for prevention is better than cure) you will not only prevent resulting deafness, but will be able to preserve your organ of hearing in a sound state."

THE LATE MR. JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT.

At the close of the lecture, Mr. Kama made a few interesting observations, and, before thanking the lecturer, referred to the sad untimely demise of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, one of the most useful, zealous, and energetic members of the managing committee of the Society. Mr. Jamsetji's death, said he, was a loss to the *mandli*, in whose well-being the deceased always evinced a deep interest. The deceased was the son of a rich gentleman, but, unlike the sons of the rich, he was ever simple in his manners, open to everybody who sought his aid in any good cause, and leading the life of a student until he was put off in the very prime of his useful career, ably encouraged education, supported several literary institutions, and rendered pecuniary help to many a poor student in continuing their studies. In consequence, Mr. Kama thanked Dr. Bullel for his able and interesting discourse on "Ear and Ear-diseases," which, said he, was a complement to his useful lecture on "Eye-sight," delivered under the auspices of the Society last season.

MISSION TO LEPERS IN INDIA.

THE annual meeting of the Society was held in the Leinster Hall, Molesworth Street, on Friday, February 24. The chair was occupied by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin. The annual report was read by Rev. Thomas Good, B.D., and the statement of accounts by Mr. Reeves S. Eves, hon. treasurer. The office-bearers were elected, and rules for the government of the Society adopted. The following took part in the proceedings :—Rev. G. Mackenzie Cobbin (Mission from Madras), Surgeon-General De Renzy, C.B., Rev. Canon Galbraith, R. Cathcart Dobbs, Rev. Canon Nelligan, D.D., Rev. R. W. Hackett, C. Mahaffy, and Mr. Wellesley C. Bailey, Sheriff.

The following was the report of the committee :—It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude to our heavenly Father that we [illegible] before our readers the report of another year [illegible] in which His guiding hand has been most [illegible] manifested, and the tokens of His favour [illegible] many.

Our last report mentioned that our committee had requested Mr. Bailey to undertake an organizing tour in India, in order to visit the asylums which are aided by our funds, to discover the best means of providing Christian teaching in other asylums where no spiritual oversight at present exists, and to seek to awaken among Christian people in India a more earnest care for the spiritual wants and bodily sufferings of lepers." The report contained an account of the tour as far as Ranchi, in Chota Nagpore. From thence he continued his journey, travelling in India alone, 9,400 miles in a period of five months.

He was everywhere received with great kindness and hospitality, both by missionaries and other friends, while the deepest interest and sympathy in his work were evinced. In the various station, visited by him his met with numbers of lepers, and was much struck with the marked contrast between those cared for in asylums and those allowed to wander about in their misery.

When he visited Calcutta the Countess of Dufferin most kindly granted him an interview, and expressed much interest in his mission. Her Excellency has since further proved her sympathy with the cause by visiting the asylums at Dhera and Rawal Pindee. In Calcutta also Mr. Bailey had the privilege of addressing a little congregation of Christian leper, and of joining with them in partaking of the Lord's Supper.

During this tour he visited the various asylums receiving help from our Society. In Almora, Ambala, Sabathu, Chumba, and Tarn Taran he met with many old friends amongst the lepers, who were full of joy at seeing him again, and his heart was gladdened by finding that many had become Christians whom he had known as heathen only a few years before.

Accounts of this tour have already appeared in the *Christian*, and elsewhere ; and as Mr. Bailey is at present preparing fuller details for publication, we shall not further refer to it, but pass on to notice some of the results of his visit to India.

NEW OPENINGS.

In addition to the eleven mission stations already receiving help from our Society, we have during the past year commenced work in six new places. These seventeen stations are in connection with seven distinct missionary societies.

BHAGULPORE.

During his voyage to India our secretary became acquainted with Mr. Grant, a fellow-passenger, and, at his request, subsequently visited him at his residence near Bhagulpore. This gentleman, recognizing the necessity for an asylum for some of the numerous lepers in the locality, promised to give a donation of 1,000 rupees if such an institution were started, and to supplement this sum by a monthly subscription of 20 rupees towards the support of the inmates. Through the influence of Mr. Grant another friend, Mr. Hennesy, has kindly promised to contribute 500 rupees for the same object. Our committee have consequently remitted 500 rupees for the commencement of the work, the superintendence of which has been kindly undertaken by Mr. Weber, of the C.M.S.

NEYOOR, TRAVANCORE.

An interesting letter lately received from Dr. Sargood Fry, of the London Missionary Society, now in charge of the Medical Missionary Hospital at Neyoor, describes the work carried on in that place. In addition to the main hospital there are seven branch dispensaries, at each of which the patients receive medical care and daily religious instruction. We quote the following passage from this letter :—"It has occurred to me how useful a distinct ward for lepers would be. In a medical evangelistic tour, lately taken in the Quilon district, no less than eight of these poor afflicted creatures came at the same time for medicine. A day or two afterwards a leper followed us for six miles to get a little relief. I have thought it well to communicate with you in case any of your helpers might deem Neyoor a suitable site for an effort to reach the poor lepers by means of medical treatment, home, and the gospel."

In response to this appeal, we have forwarded 500 rupees for the opening of the Leper Ward suggested by Dr. Fry.

PURULIA.

In last year's report we mentioned that our committee has sanctioned a grant towards building an asylum in connection with Gossner's Mission at Purulia.

Mr. Uffmann, the missionary in charge, being already overburdened, his committee could not assent to his undertaking this additional work. After correspondence with Rev. Professor Plath, secretary of Gossner's Mission, we decided to remit £50 to that society, to assist in the outfit and passage of another missionary, who sailed for India in September. Mr. Uffmann has thus been enabled to undertake the building of the new asylum, * towards which a further sum of 400 rupees has been forwarded.

MADRAS.

At Madras we have engaged a Bible woman to visit and instruct the female inmates of the Government hospital. She is under the superintendence of Mrs. Theophilus, a native Christian lady well-known in missionary circles, who thus writes of her : "I have now got a Bible woman—one of the first pupils of the Free Church Boarding School, under the late Rev. and Mrs. John Anderson ; she knows the Bible well." A catechist in connection with the Wesleyan Mission teaches the men, his salary being also provided by our Society.

RAWAL PINDEE.

The Rev. David Herron, who was for many years a kind friend to the lepers in Dehra, has begun visiting the asylum at Rawal Pindee. He found the lepers in much need of medical attendance. At his request we have undertaken to pay the salary of a native doctor, and to build a dispensary, which may also serve as a prayer room.

FURTHER WORK OF THE YEAR.

Alleppey.—We hope that the new asylum here will shortly be erected, all the money required having been subscribed.

Mr. Richards (C.M.S.) reports that several lepers have been receiving instruction preparatory to baptism. One of these, a boy of fourteen who was dying, earnestly requested to be baptized. Mr. Richards felt much encouraged by his simple and well-instructed faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. When dying, he said to the teacher, "I want to die and go to my heavenly Father."

Roorkee.—Mr. De Souza (Methodist Episcopal Mission) writes :—"We have now sixteen inmates of the asylum, or rather huts used for the purpose. We have a preacher stationed amongst them, who teaches the Scriptures and Christian hymns. The Christians are doing well. We hope to start the prayer-room as soon as we receive the grant from the Mission to Lepers. It will be a great help to us and to them, as it will give us the opportunity of working quietly among them every day. There are two hopeful cases, who we trust will be baptized by the close of the year. This, I am sure, will afford you great joy.

Tarn Taran.—Mr. Guildford (C. M. S.) writes :—"The great majority of our Christian lepers are, thank God, making progress in the divine life. You know how hard it is for a native of India to put his hand in his pocket for anything beyond his own immediate wants, yet in July last the Christian lepers began quite voluntarily a monthly collection among themselves for God's work. I cannot tell you how delighted I am at this practical proof of the power of the gospel over them. I have one inquirer, whom I hope soon to baptize."

Chumba.—It was mentioned in our last report that it had been resolved, after conference with the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland, to resume work at Chumba, where our Society first established a Leper Asylum. Our secretary, when at this station, found Mr. Walker, of the Church of Scotland Foreign Mission, in most hearty sympathy with the work, and with him visited the asylum, where he had most touching interviews with the lepers. In a letter since received from Mr. Walker he tells of the commencement of work by the catechist recently appointed by our Society, and adds : "I went out into the district with him shortly after he came, and between us we looked up more than fifty lepers. I have told him to write to the native pastor some particulars of each leper he visits ; in this way we shall gradually become well acquainted with the number and condition of all in the State." At a later date, after an interesting description of the baptism of four lepers in the asylum, Mr. Walker continues : "Oh, the unmerited goodness and mercy of God ! Give thanks to Him for all His goodness, and pray that these five (you already know of Rodu's baptism) may be preserved blameless unto the appearing of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

"*December 4th.*—I have just returned from a service at the asylum. I was much struck by the way in which the poor Christian lepers, though no hint had been given, came forward with their offerings. It reminded me very much of the widow and her two mites."

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY.

Owing to the increasing extent and importance of our Society's Mission in India it has been deemed advisable to make some changes in its constitution, which we hope may add to its efficiency. The committee have resolved that the report and statement of accounts shall be submitted yearly to a meeting of subscribers, by whom also the officers and committee shall be elected.

Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin has most kindly consented to become patroness, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, president of the Society, and several well-known friends of missions have accepted the office of vice-presidents. Lady Dufferin, writing from Calcutta, says : "I feel a great interest in the work of the Society, and the more I learn about leprosy in this country the more I desire to help in even so small a way those who have set themselves to ameliorate the condition of lepers, and to bring some happiness into their miserable lives. We have established a little work society at Simla, and the Asylum for Lepers at Subathu is one of the institution for which we work. The women there received some good clothes this winter, and I hope we shall always be able to send them a large parcel each year."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A prayer meeting, at which the work of our Society is especially laid before the Lord, has been commenced in Edinburgh by our secretary. Various friends of the Mission have kindly offered their houses for this purpose. The meeting is held from 11 to 12 o'clock, on the first of each month ; should the first fall on a Sunday it is deferred till next day. A book is kept in which requests for prayer are entered, and as the Lord graciously sends the answers, they are carefully noted as subjects for special praise. This meeting will, we believe, be a source of strength to the Mission, and we mention the time, hoping that Christian friends in other places may unite in prayer at the same hour.

We greatly regret to learn that, owing to failure of health, Mr. Budden has resigned his connection with the London Missionary Society, after labouring as a Missionary at Almora for more than forty years. To him the cause of the lepers was especially dear, and through his earnest, prayerful teaching many were brought to the knowledge of the truth. Although no longer able for active work, we trust he may still aid us by his warm sympathy and kindly counsel.

A great deal of public interest has lately been awakened on behalf of the lepers of India, and some correspondence on the subject has appeared in the *Times* and other papers. We hope that this may not be allowed to pass without some real benefit resulting to the lepers. Many people of large experience believe that, in India, the number afflicted by this dire disease amounts to half a million, and of these only an infinitesimal proportion has as yet been reached. Dr. Pringle, in his letter to the *Times*, advocates "sympathetic, voluntary segregation." Our Society has long recognized the importance of this principle encouraging lepers to enter asylums, strictly enforcing separation of the sexes among the unmarried, and in no case allowing marriages to take place in our asylums.

ENCOURAGEMENTS.

The record of the year's work contains much that calls for praise and inspires with hope for the future. Our sphere of missionary work has largely increased, and God has honoured His own Word to the salvation and comfort of many souls.

We are much encouraged by the number of Anglo-Indians, many of them medical men, who manifest an interest in the mission, and can testify to its necessity from personal knowledge.

The Rev. F. E. Wigram (hon. sec. C.M.S.), in consenting to become one of our vice-presidents, also adds his testimony in the following words :—"I was much touched with what I saw of the poor lepers in India, and deeply convinced of the urgency of such work as your Mission has in hand."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In conclusion, we desire very heartily to thank our Brighton Auxiliary, and all the kind friends who have sent contributions, and procured or given meetings on behalf of our Society. Our subscription list shows what has been done by our collectors in maintaining the interest and gaining new friends. The best efforts of our workers are required, since year by year as our Society's Mission becomes better known the appeals for help become more numerous and pressing. We ask the help and prayers of God's people everywhere, that He, who when on earth never turned from the leper's cry for mercy, may graciously continue to bless the work, so that many souls may be won to the glory of His name.

* Since going to press, an interesting letter received from Rev. Professor Plath tells of his having laid the foundation-stone of this Asylum.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIND, BOMBAY, AND THE PUNJAB.

RUMOUR is again rife about Sind being separated from the Bombay Presidency, and attached to the Punjab. The separation of Sind without any countervailing advantage in the shape of an extension of territory in other ways will be a serious loss to Bombay. Sind has been associated with Bombay for so long a time that we could not part with it without regret, but if administrative convenience requires that it should go rather with the Punjab than with Bombay we cannot object to its going. It would indeed seem that language and the general characteristics of the people as well as the physical conditions of the country would affiliate Sind with Punjab better than with Bombay. But the same reasons would point out the desirability of joining to Bombay those parts of the Central Provinces which have Marathi as their Vernacular. In fact, a thorough adjustment of territory may, it seems, lead to the absorption of one or other of the political divisions and may result in considerable economy.—*Indu Prakash.*

AN elderly gentleman chats pleasantly and discursively in the Lahore paper about polo matches and regimental sports generally. Incidentally, he tells a story which, let us hope, is all untrue :—

"What is that silver Cup for ?" I ask Prig. "Oh ! shooting." "And that ?" "Running." "And that ?" "Tent-pegging." These remarks are drawn from me by an unusually brilliant display of cups and plates on one of the tables. "They must be a very athletic, and sporting regiment," say I to Prig. The preternaturally solemn and careworn face of that boy-soldier slowly broadens into a cavernous and mirthless grin, (his nearest approach to a laugh,) and he chuckles gently. On being pressed he explains himself as follows. I disclaim any faith in his narrative :—"You see, when you want some more pots for your regiment, you find out what your own lot are best at : perhaps it's a 200 yards hurdle race, or ten-pegging in sections, it doesn't much matter what : you work up your own lot till they are as near perfect as may be, and then you send round a circular to all the other regiments pointing out how it has been a long-felt want, a competition of this sort ; and one which is likely to promote the best interests of the Service ; and all that padding and blarney that they always put into those things ; winding up with a proposal that each regiment shall subscribe Rs. 100 towards buying a Cup for the winner. Then you put your lot in, and win the Cup easily, repeating the dose as often as the other regiments are green enough to swallow it."

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN ON THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA.

IN the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Slagg's motion, Mr. J. M. Maclean was more fortunate in catching the Speaker's eye than was Sir Roper Leithbridge. The *Times* gives the following summary of the speech of the hon. member for Oldham :—

He said the speech of the noble lord the member for Paddington had raised this debate to a high point of political importance and interest. The noble lord, amid cheers from the opposite side of the House, laid down the maxim that "finance depends on policy," and he traced all the trouble and annoyance that Russia had given us in Asia and the consequent increase of our military expenditure in India to the mistaken policy of this country in engaging in the Crimean war, and he said that if this country abstained from opposing the interests of Russia in Europe, then Russia would not use the means which she now possessed of concentrating large forces near the frontier of India in order to render us uneasy in regard to the maintenance of our Indian Empire. As an independent member of the Conservative party, he protested against the drift of the noble lord's remarks (hear, hear)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Hindoo will sail to-day for Cutch Mandvi, laden with a general cargo and 500 deck passengers, in command of Captain C. Edwards.

THE B & P S N steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F. J. Raffins, sailed yesterday for Mauritius, laden with a general cargo and 23 cabin and 60 deck passengers.

THE B I steamer Nevasa, Captain W. Parsonage, sailed yesterday for Rangoon *via* Negapatam, laden with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N steamer Cocoanada, Captain J. Anderson, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Karachi *via* Coast ports, laden with a general cargo and 360 deck passengers,

THE s. s. Clandeboye, 1,443 tons, Captain G. H. Elvidge, from Shields, arrived in Bombay the evening before last, laden with a cargo of 2,841 tons coals. Her agents here being The Bombay Co., Ld.

THE s. s. Nedjed, 1,737 tons, Captain J. M. Reed, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Torre del Anunziata, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captains Peyton, Caulfield, Ivatt, Adams, and Cazelet, Dr. Shadbolt, Mr. Hobbs, and five deck.

THE British ship Edwin Reed, 1,216 tons, Captain A. Fulton, from Liverpool which she left on the 24th November, arrived in Bombay yesterday laden with a general cargo and 1,768 tons coals for Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. She had Mr. Albright as a passenger on board. She is consigned to her Captain.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Massilia	2758	S. D. Shellard ...	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Asia	3322	J. Harris	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Tanjore	1402	Paine	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Belgravia ...	3274	G. C. Boothby ...	D	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Hajeen	1842	Newey	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Clan Macdonald	1717	W. J. Rule.....	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Cairo	1112	E. Elliott	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Brocadale..	1416	J. Notman	H	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Waverly ..	2022	Calvert	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Inishowen Head	1986	T. McCalmont...	L	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Kirby Hall..	1757	G. D. Pearse....	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Arara	2666	Mackinlay.....	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ China	1394	B. Fletcher	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Friary	1505	T. R. Evan	P	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Titania	2011	Garofolitch	Q	F. Janni & Co.
„ Athens	1493	Robertson	Ibis	J. Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

„ P. Hendrik..	2041	Collin	..	Visram Ebram.
„ Storm Queen	1374	Irwin	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Hampstead	1448	Jones	..	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Lancaster ..	1147	J. T. Leggett ..	...	Captain.
„ Chenister ..	1303	W. J. Sheldrake	..	R. Bomonji
„ Foyle	1581	H. Gasson	..	R. Bomonji.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
2	Coconada (s)	Anderson ..	Karachi, March 31.
	Edwin Reid..	Foulton . ..	Liverpool, March 21

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	City of Canterbury (s)	Gray	London.
	Nedjed (s)	Reid	Marseilles & Torre-del Anunziata.
	Nevasa (s)	Parsonage ..	Negapatam & Rangoon.

The following vessels will sail to-day :—
Steamer King Arthur, Raffin, for Mauritius.
„ Hindoo, Edwardes, for Cutch Mandvie.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer China, for Marseilles.
„ Clan Macdonald, for Marseilles.
„ Calder, for Persian Gulf.
„ Java, for Marmagoa, &c.
„ Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.
„ Swordsman, for Zanzibar.
„ Athens, for Hull and Marseilles.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2nd April 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·834
Temperature of the Air	83·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·8
Dew Point	71·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·683
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)..	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	76·6
General Directions of Wind.* ..NW, N, NE, NW,	NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	348

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—APRIL 1.

Hall, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, I M S, on leave, from Allahbad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 3.

Lewin, Lt, 3rd Infantry, H C, on leave, to Khandalla.
Montanaro, Captain, 16th Bengal Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Stoddart, Major, 5th Bengal Infantry, to join, to Lucknow.
Caulfield, Lt, Bengal, North Fusiliers, on furlough, to England.
Sandwith, Captain, 8th Bombay Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Burlton, Lt, and Adjt, 2nd Madras Lancers, on furlough, to England.
Pulley, Major, Bengal, 3rd Goorkhas, on private affairs to England.
Carpendale, Lt.-Col., Bombay Staff Corps, on sick leave to England.
Little, Surgeon, Bengal, I M S, on duty, to Delhi.
Ivatt, Captain, Bengal, Lincoln Regt., on leave, to England.
MacMahon, Captain, Bombay, D.A.Q.M-G., on privilege leave, to England.
Adams, Captain, Bengal, Q O Corps of Guides, on leave, to England.
Dalal, Surgeon, Bombay, I M S, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 4th April, 1888.

1. THE Tennent's Memorial Challenge Cup for marksmen will be fired for on Saturday, the 7th instant, at Coorla, Distances 300, 500, and 600 yards. 7 rounds at each distance.

2 The Competition for the Presidency Medal will take place at Coorla on the 9th instant. An Officer and Sergeant of the Corps are required to form a Committee. Any one willing to undertake this duty is requested to send his name to Head-quarters. The roll of competitors will be published later.

3. It is requested that all Rifles in possession of Volunteers may be returned to Head-quarters for inspection by the Chief Civil Master Armourer.

BOMBAY LIGHT HOUSE.

The following order in notified :—

4. Carbines in possession of members may be returned to Head-quarters with the least possible delay.

By order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Maj the Honble M G Talbot, R E, Depy Supdt of the 4th Grade, Survey of India Dept, at present employed in Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, from date of his arrival at Calcutta.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Medical—Depy Surg-Genl A J Cowie, Inspector-Genl of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, is granted three months' privilege leave, from date on which he may avail himself of it.

Judicial—Mr A Phillips, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough for 1 year, from the 12th April, 1888, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, together with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Mr L P Pugh, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, vice Mr A Phillips, proceeding on furlough, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments, Staff Corps—With reference to G G O No 196 of 1888, Second Lieut G R De H Smith, North Lancashire Regt, is posted to the Bengal instead of to the M S C, from date of his arrival in India.

Furlough and leave.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Col H J. Nuthall, B S C, Exec Engr, 1st grade, P W D (p a), for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, from 10th July 1887.

Maj G Gaisford, B S C, Political Asst 2nd class, officiating 1st class, Asst Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, (p a), for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, from 4th Mar 1888.

Surg Maj R Harvey, M D, Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician, to the College Hospital, Calcutta, (m c) for 216 days, under rule XIV, clause I, of the regulations of 1868.

Sur Maj B B Gupta, MB, (p a) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

With reference to G G O No 919, dated 25th Nov, 1887, Lieut C Schofield, B S C, has been granted by the Secy of State for India, furlough out of India, (m c) for 1 year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875, from 31st Dec. 1887.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :—

Lieut-Col T O Wingate, BSC, Mily Works Dept, (p a) for 1 year. Pension service.—26th year, commenced 24th June 1887.

Capt R. F. Jameson, B. S. C., 5th Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, (m c.) for 1 year. Pension service,—17th year, commenced 28th Oct 1887.

Capt H R L. Holmes, B S C, 36th Beni Infy, (p a.) for 213 days. Pension service,—15th year, commenced 19th Aug 1887.

The special leave granted to Col J M. Heywood, R E, in GGO. No. 200 of 1888, is for 1 year.

With reference to G G O. No. 9, dated 6th January 1888, Lieut C F. Dobbie, Yorkshire Light Infy, Probationer, B S C, has been granted, by the Secy of State for India, leave out of India, (m c.) until the 30th June 1888, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension service,—4th year, commenced 7th March 1888.

Lieut H C Vesey, 2nd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regt, Probationer, B S C, is permitted to proceed to England (m c.) under prargraph 98 Army Regulations India, Volume II.

The special leave granted to Col C H. Luard, RE, in P W Dept Notification No. 407, dated 28th December, 1887, has been extended by the Secy of State for India to the 14th Dec 1888.

Col Sir J Johnstone, KCSI, Bonl Infy, has been granted, by the Secy of State for India, an extension of furlough (mc) until the 16th July 1888.

Volunteer Corps, Organization.—His Excellency the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Corps of Reserve Volunteers in Calcutta to be designated the "Presidency Volunteer Reserve Battalion." This corps will be subject to the administrative control of the Officer Commanding the Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers.

Appointments, Surma Valley Light Horse.—Dennis FitzPatrick, Esq, CSI, CS, Chief Commissioner of Assam, to be Honry Col, vice Sir C A Elliott, KCSI, CS, resigned.

Presidency Volunteer Reserve Battalion.—Major Reginald Craufuird Sterndale, Cant Magis, Dum-Dum, to be Commdt.

Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps—Capt Henry Beaufoy Thornhill, B S C, Cant Magis, Agra, to be Major Commdt, vice R E Hamblin, who has resigned his commission.

Resignations. East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Honorary Col Sir Bradford Leslie, KCIE, resigns his appointment.

Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps—Major R E Hanblin, Commdt, resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Furlough and Leave—Mr C F Fletcher, 1st Grade officer, Indian Marine, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of furlough (m c) for 6 months.

Retirements—Capt A W Stiffe, Indian Marine, Port Officer, Calcutta, is transferred to the Retired List, on completion of the tenure of his appointment. Dated 1st April 1888.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj T Ffrench Mullen, MD, Agency Surgn at Ulwar, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgn in the Persian Gulf, from date of joining and during the absence on furlough of Surgn Dr. Ross, or until further orders.

Sir L. H. Griffin, KCSI, CS, Resident of the 1st Class and Govr-Genl's Agent in Central India, is granted furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for 1 year, 15th Apl 1888, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. A. Crawford, BCS, Jr Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, is granted privilege leave for 3 months from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department, from 2nd March 1888, consequent on the grant of furlough to Maj G. Gaisford, Offig Political Asst of the 1st class :—

Capt A. F. Delassoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., Offig Political Asst of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieut J. Ramsay, Political Asst of the 3rd class, sub, *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd Class.

Capt E. R. Penrose, Offig Political Asst of the 3rd Class to be Political Asst of the 3rd Class, sub *pro tempore*.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. A. C. Livingstone Learmonth, Exec Engr, 3rd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, from 1st Apl, 1888.

The services of the Honourable L M St. Clair, Exec Engr, 3rd grade, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, from 1st Apl 1888.

The services of the undermentioned officers who are employed on the Bellary-Kistna State Railway, are placed at the disposal of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, from 1st Jan 1888.—Mr H C D LaTouche, Supdg Engr, 2nd class, temporary rank, Mr J E P Lincks, Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, Mr B P Milson, Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, sub protem, Mr J M Harman, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, Mr B W Cantopher, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, Mr T Michell, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, sub pro tem, Mr O J Stedlock, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, sub pro tem, Mr R W L Toozs, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, sub protem, Mr J N D LaTouche, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Mr G F Thompson, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Mr J C Lyle, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Rai Bhupur Rai Sahib, Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, Sheo Nath Apprentice Engr, Mr C E Cardew, class II, Locomotive Dept, Mr J W A Mc Nair, class II, Stores Dept.

RUSSIAN COLONIZATION IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ACCORDING to an appendix to the last report of the Russian Department of Agriculture, an abstract of which has been laid before Parliament (Miscellaneous Series, No. 85), Russian colonization in the remoter parts of Central Asia is not very successful. The province of Semirechinsk, on the borders of Chinese Turkestan, is specially referred to. The immigrants from Russia are either Cossacks or peasant settlers; the former are described as a rough, savage race, given to drunkenness and vice, thievish, cowardly, and destructive; while the peasant settlers rarely come direct from Russia, but have originally emigrated to Siberia, whence they have been driven south by the cold and by the extraordinary restlessness of the Little Russian character. They acquire a taste for a nomad life which destroys laborious habits and ruins their usefulness as colonists. Whole communities apparently settled down in comfort will wander away aimlessly for the slightest cause—the vague rumour by a passing soldier that the Government are allotting lands near Tashkent or Merv, stories of the wealthy region through which the Trans-Caspian railway passes and the like. The case is mentioned of one well-to-do colonists who abandoned an excellent farm to go wandering south, merely because he had been told that a peculiar kind of weed which gave him trouble ceased to grow beyond a certain limit. The Dungan and Tarantchi immigrants from Chinese territory are growing very numerous, and are regarded as a serious hindrance to the rapid Russification of the country. They lower the price of agricultural products, and being familiar with the local system of irrigation, become dangerous competitors to the Russian peasants, who are thereby led to abandon their settlements and wander off in the vain search for some new Eldorado further south. They give the towns and villages an Asiatic appearance, but it is hoped that the spread of education will strengthen the Russian element against the growth of the Dungans and Tarantchis, who bring with them "all these seductions of Kitayism (Chinesism), beginning with the cultivation of rice and ending with the filth, the shamelessness, the raids, and the opium-smoking of China." The total population of the vast province is only 753,258, 595,000 being Kirghiz, 75,000 Dungans and Tarantchis, and 14,000 Russians, including Cossacks.

EXPERIENCES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW AND Co. have just published for Dr. J. W. Matthews, late Vice-President of the Legislative Council of South Africa, a volume entitled "Incwadi Yami; or, Twenty Years' Personal Experience in South Africa," in which a great deal of information is given about that country. Having been senior member for Kimberly in the Cape House of Assembly, Dr. Matthews has naturally much to say about the diamond-fields.

A DISAPPOINTED DIGGER.

Early diggers often made mistakes as to the nature of the stones they unearthed. A large crystal, showing all the angularity of the diamond, and otherwise closely resembling it, often raised false hopes. Dr. Matthews mentions the following instance, for the truth of which he vouches :—

A Boer arriving with his wagon, in which rode his wife and children, acquired a claim, and, shouldering his pick, with shovel in hand, he started to work, and, *mirabile dictu*, in an hour he discovered a huge stone. Delighted beyond measure at his glorious find, he yet deemed it prudent to conceal it from every one. Packing up his goods and inspanning his oxen, he started for Port Elizabeth, where he had heard that the highest prices were paid for diamonds. A six weeks "trek" found him safely arrived at the bay, and with his gem in his pocket he sallied forth to the office of a well known firm of buyers. He explained how he had become possessed of the priceless brilliant, how he had not shown it to a living soul, and so forth; but when he produced the marvel of beauty, the merchant mercilessly shattered all his six weeks' dream by telling him that it was a "crystal," and of no value whatever save as a curio!

DIAMOND SMUGGLING.

Astonishing ingenuity is sometimes displayed to "run" illicit diamonds. Here is a case in point :—

One man named Phillips had the heels of his boots made hollow and filled up with rough diamonds, sealing them down with wax. The handles of his travelling trunk were also made to remove, empty spaces behind being constructed for the same purpose. In fact, the man thought himself safe enough. The detective department, however, suspecting him, and failing in all efforts to trap, engaged a man to form a *pseudo* friendship with him, or, in other words, to play the part of a Judas. To keep up the deception and disarm suspicion, this secret agent was rushed and searched by a well-known detective, thus creating an apparent reason for a fellow-feeling between the two. The result can easily be guessed. Convict No.—for ten long years to come has now seclusion and opportunity enough afforded him by the Government to ponder over the folly of confiding too much in his fellow-creatures.

Again :—

Kaffirs were employed as runners at night; in the day white horsemen, nicknamed "troopers," were paid to face the risks, the diamonds they carried being wrapped in lead so that they could be dropped in the grass if danger loomed in the distance and then recovered again at leisure. Others of this ilk, again, having swallowed the precious stones, ran the gauntlet safely, in open defiance of the detectives with the diamonds in their stomachs. Horses were fed with balls of meal containing diamonds, driven across the border before the very eyes of the detectives, where, in course of nature, the diamonds were restored to the hands of their keepers. Dogs, too, were starved until they bolted lumps of meat in which diamonds were imbedded. The tails of oxen and wigs of fowls were often utilized, passing the border unsuspected and unexamined; while carrier-pegions, instead of carrying valuable information, were used to transport valuable diamonds to Free Town, in the Orange Free State, and Christiana, in the Transvaal.

As an instance of what risks natives employed at the diggings will run in order to conceal diamonds, it is mentioned that on a post-mortem examination being made on a native who died under suspicious circumstances, a sixty carat rough diamond was found in his stomach.

CURIOUS NAMES.

Kaffirs working on the diamond-fields often adopt strikingly curious names.

Natives are by no means destitute of a sense of humour, and very often when they have been working for an employer of passionate disposition, and have been addressed by him in no complimentary terms they voluntarily retain as their appellation some abusive title or strong objurgation of which he has made use in the course of his remonstrances. I have not infrequently known a magistrate, on asking a native prisoner his name, to receive the reply, "G—d d—mn" or "Bl—dy Fool;" while one unfortunate fellow when asked the same question in the charge office, promptly answered, "Go to H—l," and it was not until he had been twice or three times knocked down for his apparent insolence, that the sergeant discovered that the native had simply given a truthful if startling answer to the question put to him. Such name as "Cape Smoke" (*i.e.*, Colonial Brandy), "Pontac," and other alcoholic terms are not uncommon, while "Sixpence" is one of the most favourite names of the natives.

NATIVE DOCTORS.

Dr. Matthews made an intimate acquaintance with the customs of the native doctors. There are four classes of doctors.

The wizard or witch doctor is a very cunning shrewd fellow, and he must also be a doctor of medicine. Rain doctors are supposed to have the power of causing rain to fall, and are appealed to after a long drought; but they are clever enough never to commence their incantations until indications of rain are discernible, and consequently they are always sure of success. Next come the lightning doctors, who dance around the kraals they have been summoned to defend, brandishing their assegais during the flashes and violence of the storm in a manner that suggests insanity to the European observer. Naturally they are more frequently successful than unsuccessful. The hail doctors, again, believe that by burning medicine while the hail is yet distant they diminish its power, and that when they leave their huts to command it to depart it will return whence it came. Last, but not least, is the medicine doctor. Sickness, the natives believe, is always caused by an enemy, or by the will of the spirits of their departed ancestors or relatives who generally protect them from harm, but who, being sometimes angry, allow sickness to overtake them or the machinations of their enemies to prevail. The doctor's father and grandfather have generally been in the profession before him, and the secrets of the healing art have thus been handed down from generation to generation; though in some instances he is a self-taught man, who has picked up some knowledge of diseases, roots and herbs, by observation and experience; but no faith whatever is reposed in a doctor or diviner who happens to be fat. The medicines employed are mostly innocent, but still many powerful drugs are included in their pharmacopœia; for instance, they use the male fern (*inkomankoma, Instredefelix mas*) as a remedy for tape-worm, emetics by the gallon for slight ailments, and, as correctives after their beer-drinking orgies, other medicaments so powerful that whole families, both black and white, have been carried off by their felonious administration; but their useful medicines are so mixed up with useless adulterations that in most cases it would be better for the patient to "throw physic to the dogs." It used to be the case of "no cure, no pay;" for, according to their law, if the patients died, or did not recover until another medical man had been called in, the doctor got no payment; but in Natal now, on first attendance the doctor requires a preliminary fee of ten shillings, nominally to buy medicine; but at the same time he stipulates for receiving a bullock in case of a cure being effected. As a rule, they administer harmless drugs, thinking it safest to believe in the motto of "Vis medicatrix naturæ," for there is no doubt the majority are the most arrant quacks ever known. Some who rank high in the profession travel from place to place, and, as the result of their skill and knowledge of human nature, return home after in absence of months, or it may be years, rich, as the possession of large herds of cattle. The doctor of medicine is also often a witch doctor, and so combines in one a knowledge of the two branches of the profession.

It is said the usual custom of requiring security was overlooked in the case of the man Alimo, the late Accountant and Cashier of the Indo-European Telegraph Department. The *Sind Gazette* remarks :—"The fact of his having the custody of money, with authority to disburse the same, should have been a reason for his furnishing a sufficient guarantee in the shape of a money security against loss. Now that a large sum of money belonging to the department has been embezzled, the question naturally arises how it is to be recovered. It is quite certain Alimo is not in a position to refund the amount he has appropriated. The loss might have been avoided if the most ordinary precaution—and a most common one—of taking security from Alimo had been adopted. The man held a position of trust with every facility at his command for committing frauds, and yet he was in the receipt of a paltry salary, in comparison to the trust reposed in him, of Rs. 120 per mensem, with little check over him, as has been amply shown in the enquiry. Taking everything in connection with the frauds into consideration no other conclusion could possibly be arrived at but that sore temptations came in the way of the unfortunate man, which, as appeared from his own showing in respect to his large family and domestic troubles, he was not able to resist."

ADVENTURES OF A QUEEN'S MESSENGER.

THE following communication from a Queen's Messenger gives a vivid account of the severity of the weather on the Continent :—

Leaving Berlin in a sleeping carriage on the night of March 2, I was awakened about 8 a.m. the next morning, and found the train had stopped between Bromberg and Dirschau, and about 320 miles from Berlin. After a time the conductor came and told me that the train was snowed up. I looked out and saw that it was blowing a hurricane, and snowing so much as to make the air quite dark. For about seven hours we remained *plantes*, and the snow getting deeper every moment. I had eaten nothing since 8 p.m. the day before but a bit of bread, and the conductor said that nothing could be got unless we sent to the nearest village. There were about 10 peasants on the line, scratching away at the snow with picks, which were about of as much use as toothpicks. I bribed one of these to go and see what he could get, and in course of time he brought some black bread and Blut-wurst (blood-sausage), but this dainty does not recommend itself to every stomach. After a while the five or six passengers in the carriage held a council, and all resolved on staying where they were. One of them, a German officer, assured us that 'zwei hundert Soldaten' were coming that evening, and that to-morrow 'zwei tausend Militar' would be there to help us. I got out of the train on the lee side, and walked along as well as I could, and could not see even the vanguard of our delivering host; but I made out that to windward the snow formed a wall half as high as the carriages, while to leeward of the train the steam and heat from the engine had reduced the snow to water, which in turn had frozen, so that the wheels of the carriages were locked in solid ice. I felt like an Arctic explorer. The train was fast like the pictures one used to see of the Erebus and Terror, Sir J. Franklin's ships, and looked like remaining there till spring, I then resolved to send at once for a sledge to take me to some habitation. From this the other passengers tried to dissuade me, and said that they would stop where they were; but when two or three sledges arrived, they all followed my example. We were half lifted out of the train. The cold and the force of the snowstorm were so great as almost to blind us, and in about half-an-hour we got to a small *cabaret*, where there was barely standing room for all of us with our hand luggage, and nothing to eat. As the sledges could not take us to the nearest station, we then started on foot, and floundered about in single file like geese on a common in the dark for about a mile or more, the snow being nearly up to our middle and the cold very great. I had extreme difficulty in keeping my eye on the man carrying my bag of despatches, &c. We then got to Laskovitz, wet through, and chilled to the bone. At Laskovitz we waited for two hours in a miserable *salle d' attente*, and then took the train for Graudenz, a small town on the Vistula near the Polish frontier, where there was a decent inn, and we got supper and a bed. I should have slept pretty well, but the walls were thin, and my neighbour, a sick German, kept me awake with his groans, 'Ach Gott,' 'Du lieber Herr Jesus,' and other ejaculations of pious despair. We were at Graudenz about 30 hours, and at last got away, after many delays, to the Russian frontier, which we crossed at Wierzboloff. There was no train till next morning, so I had to sleep in a 'toilette-zimmer' on the floor between two Polish Jews, one of whom coughed all night and expectorated with such vigour and impartiality, that I expected to find at daylight that he had bespattered my fur coat and rugs. Next morning we left for St. Petersburg by a slow train, and I am quit for a slight cold and a sore nose and ear, which were a little frostbitten. One poor devil was so bad from the exposure that he had to remain at Graudenz. It is barely a month since I was snowed up in Hungary, and underwent a similar experience, though not so severe, I consider myself lucky to have saved my despatches.

IS THE BANK OF ENGLAND SAFE?

MR. M. W. COLLETT, chairman of the Bank of England, declared on March 15 that the net profits for the half-year ended 27 February were 718,481*l.* making the amount of the "rest" upon that date 3,741,524*l.*, and after providing for a dividend of 5*l.*, the "rest" would be 3,013,875*l.* The court of directors therefore proposed that a half-year's dividend of interest and profit be made of 5*l.* per cent. on the 5th day of April next, without deduction on account of income tax.

Mr. Botley congratulated the meeting upon the increased dividend, and the increased price of Bank stock in the market. He viewed the conversion of the National Debt with much satisfaction, because it could not be otherwise than profitable to the Bank.

Mr. Jones said some time ago when the Chartists were about sandbags were put all along the parapet as a breast-work from which to fire upon the mob if they assaulted the Bank. The mob had been about of late, and had it occurred to the directors to look after and protect the Bank, seeing that it was overlooked by high buildings? As to the scheme for the conversion of the National Debt, he said the Bank held a large amount of Government stock, and Mr. Goschen had propounded a most unequal and unjust scheme. He went over to Ireland, and was infected with the Plan of Campaign, but his plan was not so honorable as the Irish plan. Prices had fallen 30 per cent., and the Irish Plan of Campaign was to reduce 30 per cent. of the rent which was built upon prices. But when the Chancellor was dealing with had not fallen eight per cent, although he was about to reduce 8 per cent. on the incomes of a quarter of a million of the best friends of the kingdom. There was only justification for 4 per cent. reduction, and he wanted to terrorise the people into accepting his terms. Was ever such an outrage upon property? Was there ever more treacherous behaviour towards a quarter of a million of creditors to tell them behind their backs that whether they assented or not, the thing would be carried out by the Act of Parliament? And then see how he hustled them along to secure the settlement of the question. He affected that he would pay them off if they did not agree, but he knew that he had not 100 million sovereigns in the kingdom, and he brandished the 60 millions of savings the banks as a threat. There was no Plan of Campaign in Ireland more dishonorable than that. The rulers of the world hired the peasantry as mercenaries to subdue their adversaries, but they did give the mercenaries something for their work. But here the thrifty peasantry were used as a weapon for destroying the property of the well-to-do, and they got nothing. Possibly he had been rigging the market to inflate prices. Those were violations of public trust. Perhaps it was the sagacity of the Hebrew race, but they ought to make a protest against it. Answering the question as to the safety of the Bank, Mr. Collett said that in all times of disturbance, or threatened disturbance every possible precaution for the safety of the Bank was taken. The governors had not lost sight of the question as to whether the Bank should receive extra compensation for the quarterly dividends. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was, however, too busy in connection with the budget to enter into the matter now, but the directors would do all they could to protect the interest of the Bank.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCE OSCAR OF SWEDEN.

THE marriage of Prince Oscar of Sweden and Norway and Mdlle. Ebba Henrietta Munck took place on March 15, at Bournemouth. The civil ceremony was conducted privately at the registrar's office, at ten o'clock in the morning. The religious service took place at St. Stephen's Church, Bournemouth, at half-past twelve. Although by special desire of the Queen of Sweden the ceremony was regarded as private, thousands of people assembled in the thoroughfares leading to the church, and the building itself was filled long before the hour fixed for the ceremony. The marriage took place at the chancel steps. Two groups of the most beautiful flowers and ferns were arranged here and at the western end of the church. The font was also adorned, and, indeed, almost covered with lilies, azaleas, camellias, lilies-of-the-valley, roses, hyacinths, and other flowers. These were all white, with sprays of maidenhair fern intermixed. The Duchess of Albany and the Crown Princess of Denmark arrived at the church shortly after twelve o'clock. The Crown Princess wore a dress of brown velvet and yellow broche, trimmed with valuable old lace, with bonnet to match, with sapphires for jewellery, and Danish and Swedish Orders. The Duchess of Albany wore a dress of grey-striped rich silk, trimmed with velvet and ornamented with old Dutch silver buttons and buckles, with bonnet to match. Promptly at half-past twelve the Queen of Sweden's carriage arrived at the north porch of the church. She passed up the church resting on the arm of her third son, Prince Carl, preceded by her Chamberlains and followed by Miss Mackworth and Mdlle. Ekreta, Maid of Honour to her Majesty. The Queen wore a dress of rich crimson velvet, black lace cape, and a white lace bonnet. A brief interval followed the entrance of the Queen and the arrival of the bride. Miss Munck was dressed in white, with a crown of myrtle upon her head, in accordance with Swedish custom. She came slowly down the centre of the church, holding the hand of her cousin, Colonel Munck. Prince Oscar, who had previously arrived by the vestry door, as soon as the bride appeared at the western entrance left the vestry with Count Piper, who, in the unavoidable absence of the Crown Prince, represented the King of Sweden. The royal bridegroom met the bride shortly before she reached the chancel. He was dressed in the full uniform of a commander of the Swedish navy, and bore three stars on his breast. The bride's dress was of rich ivory satin, with train and a white veil reaching to the ground, and she carried a bouquet of beautiful flowers, the gift of Prince Oscar. The service, which was in the Swedish language, was conducted by Pastor Gustaf Beskow, one of the Court chaplains at Stockholm. The giving of the ring was a somewhat more prolonged feature than is the case in the marriage service of the Church of England; both bride and bridegroom holding the ring while they pledge their troth before it is placed on the finger of the bride. The ceremony closed with the singing of two verses in English of the marriage hymn, "How welcome was the call." While the hymn was being sung Prince Oscar led the bride back to his royal mother, who kissed and embraced her with much tenderness. The whole party having warmly greeted the bride and bridegroom, they left the church; the organist meantime playing Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." Upon the return of the guests to Crag Head, a luncheon, to which about fifty invitations had been issued, was given. Among those invited were the Bishop of Winchester and Mrs. Harold Browne, the Dowager Countess Cairns, and Lady Kathleen Cairns. About a quarter-past three Prince and Princess Oscar left for Southampton, *en route* to Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, where they will pass the early days of their honeymoon. The bride travelled in a dress of navy blue-cloth over a skirt of velvet of the same colour, with a short tight jacket of the same cloth; her bonnet being of stone coloured straw, trimmed with ribbon to match and blue velvet. She carried a small basket of white flowers.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S MALADY INCURABLE.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on March 15th, says :—

We are still without any official bulletin as to the health of the Emperor Frederick, and this morning the Bourse was depressed by disquieting rumours on the subject; but from all I can gather there does not seem to be any doubt that his Majesty has been free from pain, has preserved a firm carriage, a clear eye, and a good appetite, and has shown a capacity for work and a freshness of intellect which are astonishing. He has been indefatigable in discharging the multiplicity of duties which the illness and death of his father have imposed upon him. This work falls, however, with double weight upon him since he has to make known his wishes and decisions in writing. Probably the great joy that he feels at again reading German soil, and at returning to his home, has contributed to make his general condition so satisfactory; although, on the other hand, the excitement and sorrow of the past few days caused, no doubt, the feverish symptoms noticeable on Tuesday. But very different is it with the local malady, as to which the *Cologne Gazette* writes :—

"Sir Morell Mackenzie has now been compelled to admit that the views which the Berlin doctors have held since last May are well founded. Even he has now to confess that this malady has made great progress, and that its cure is now impossible. It is in the nature of the disease that from time to time an apparent cessation in its development takes place, and such a cessation has just set in, though its duration cannot be predicted. Respiration is as a consequence unimpeded, but the cannula has frequently to be taken out and cleansed. The ordinary observer does not notice the existence of a cannula, since the clothing and—when the Emperor wears uniform—the riband of the Order Pour le Merite completely conceal it. Worthy of all admiration are the extraordinary calm and patience with which the Emperor bears this severe malady. He is never impatient, and he never shows a trace of dissatisfaction or ill-humour if his wishes, expressed by signs, are not at once understood by those around him. He has stood unflinching on the field of battle, amid the hail of bullets, and as always comported himself like a hero without fear and without reproach; but the way in which he now faces an insidious, inevitable malady, while fully conscious of his danger, absolutely baffles description. He is a martyr in the fullest sense of the word." Meanwhile, the Emperor is not sparing of himself, and today, in addition to conferring with Prince Bismarck and other high functionaries, he received, in company with the Empress, the visits of some of the most distinguished mourners who have come to attend to-morrow's funeral ceremony, including the Prince of Wales. Late last night Sir Morell Mackenzie came in from Charlottenburg to the British Embassy to make a personal report to his Royal Highness as to the state of the Emperor's health. The meeting yesterday between the Emperor and his infirm mother is said to have been very affecting.

The *Lancet* is informed that his Majesty is gaining in strength, and that the cough and expectoration are less. No official bulletins as to the state of his health have, however, been issued during the past few days, and the interdict against the private communication of statements on the subject by his Majesty's medical attendance is still in force.

THE EMPEROR AND SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

The *Daily News* Berlin correspondent, in a telegram despatched last evening, says :—

The Emperor did not spend a very good night, and is not quite so well to-day as yesterday; but the biting east wind which blows over this snow-covered city is a bitter enemy to an invalid. Encouraged by the good which his morning and afternoon walks in the orangery at San Remo had done him, yesterday the Emperor thought he might go and inspect the arrangements in the mausoleum. But to this the doctors would not give their consent, and to-day the Emperor has not left his room. His spirits are somewhat depressed in consequence, and this feeling took form in the wish to have Sir Morell Mackenzie in the rooms adjoining his own. Until yesterday

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☞ The GUIDE for April has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers s particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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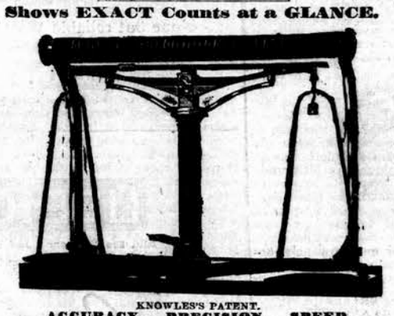

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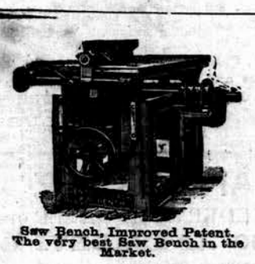

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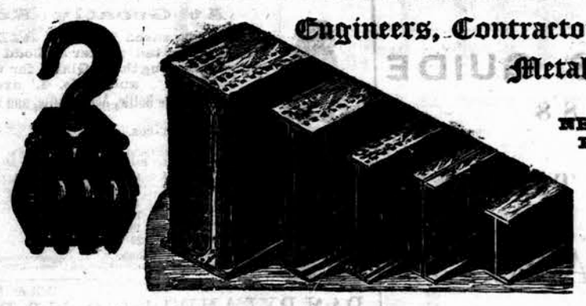

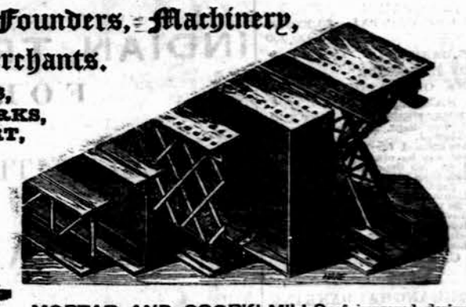

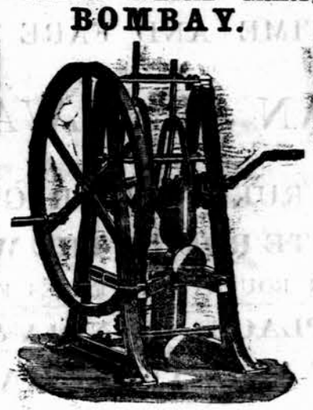

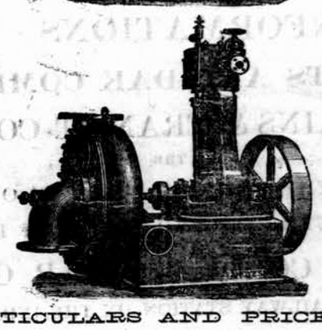

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S. E. SHIRLEY.

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